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The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 16

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,031 07/86 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1986 ESTABLISHED 1887

Algeria 6.00 Dn. | Israel NIS. 1.80 | Norway 7.50 N.Kr.
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Shcharansky Says U.S.-Soviet Thaw Can Improve Rights

By Allyn Fisher
The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Anatoli B. Shcharansky said Thursday that the recent thaw in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union provides an opportunity to improve human rights in the Soviet Union.

Speaking at his first news conference since his release Tuesday in an East-West prisoner exchange, the Jewish human rights activist said that the best way to help Soviet Jewry is "to demonstrate to the Soviet authorities that it's in their own best interest" to improve relations by allowing more Jews to emigrate.

"There now exists a real opportunity because of the policy of the president of the United States for real détente," Mr. Shcharansky said.

Asked if he was grateful to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, for his release after almost nine years in prison on charges of treason and espionage, he said in English: "Frankly speaking, no."

He added: "On the other hand, I think it is important to make Gorbachev know that if this step is the beginning of a long process of improving emigration and human rights, such a policy will give the Soviet Union new opportunities."

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, asked in an interview whether Mr. Shcharansky's release indicated a relaxation of Soviet emigration restrictions, said that it was "too early to say." He added, "I don't think the release in itself heralds a significant change."

Mr. Shcharansky, sitting with his wife, Avital, at his side, spoke somberly of his years in prisons and labor camps, of being denied food and heat in isolation cells where he spent more than 400 days.

Asked how he retained his sanity during protracted isolation, he said that he "surprised the prison guard because in the first days in the cell, I sang; in the regular prison singing was forbidden." He said that he sang Jewish songs.

He said that in preparation for his release, the Russians took him to a hospital on Dec. 25, where they gave him vitamin injections and good food.

After a medical examination on Thursday, a doctor said that Mr. Shcharansky was in good physical and mental condition despite severe malnutrition and suffered only a minor heart lesion and a hand tremor as a result of his incarceration.

When he was arrested and imprisoned in March 1977, Mr. Shcharansky weighed 165 pounds (75 kilograms). An examining physician said Thursday that Mr. Shcharansky weighed 75 pounds after his last hunger strike in 1985.

Mr. Shcharansky said that he

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 7)

Wolfgang Vogel has built a career as a middleman to the superpowers. Page 2.

Reuters

A priest in Haiti's capital celebrates the departure of President Jean-Claude Duvalier in an Ash Wednesday ceremony.

Haiti Shuts Paper, Jails Mayor of Capital

The Associated Press

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Haiti's new ruling council has shut down the newspaper controlled by the former government, announced the arrest of the mayor of Port-au-Prince for alleged ties with the secret police and said it may consider confiscating the property of the deposed president, Jean-Claude Duvalier.

Meanwhile, in France, Mr. Duvalier had yet to find a permanent refuge. As the French government increased pressure on him to leave, Liberia backed away from its earlier offer of asylum.

A lawyer for Mr. Duvalier said the former leader was not interested in going to Liberia and wanted to stay in France.

Haiti's six-member National Government Council on Wednesday ordered Le Nouveau Monde closed "for reorganization," but did not say when the newspaper might resume publication. Other newspapers, some of which had been pro-Duvalier but privately owned, continue to publish.

The police said they arrested the mayor of Port-au-Prince, Frank Romain, a former army colonel, on Tuesday night and were keeping him in protective custody. Neighbors said a convoy of police vehicles whisked him off as a mob was threatening his home.

Mr. Romain is suspected of having ties to the Tontons Macoutes, Mr. Duvalier's secret police.

"He will be treated like any other Macoute," a police source said.

The new government has disbanded the Tontons Macoutes. Many of them were killed by mobs following Mr. Duvalier's departure. Others were in custody, including the woman who headed the organization for more than 15 years, Rosalie Adolphe.

The new justice minister, Gérard Gourgue, said Wednesday that Haiti's new leaders had not yet decided whether to put her on trial.

They also have yet to decide whether to seize Mr. Duvalier's property in Haiti, he said.

Mr. Duvalier, who had been installed president for life when he inherited the title in 1971 from his father, François Duvalier, left Haiti last Friday after months of growing unrest against his rule.

The family fortune has been estimated at $400 million, but there is no indication how much of that Mr. Duvalier put in foreign bank accounts or took with him to temporary asylum in France.

France formally asked Liberia on Thursday to grant asylum to Mr. Duvalier, a spokesmen for the Ministry for External Affairs said.

The French ambassador to Liberia, Jean Thomas, made the request to the Liberian authorities in Monrovia but no reply had been received, the spokesman said.

"France is doing the maximum to have Mr. Duvalier leave as soon as possible," said a Foreign Ministry spokesman. "There is no question that Mr. Duvalier will have to leave France. It is not Mr. Duvalier who will make the decision."

The Liberian government said Thursday that it had not offered asylum to Mr. Duvalier but would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Marcos, Aquino Offer Divergent Plans on Crisis

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos and his rival for the presidency, Corazon C. Aquino, put forward sharply divergent proposals Thursday to deal with growing civil strife over the conduct and outcome of last week's disputed elections.

The president urged "conciliation and brotherhood" while Mrs. Aquino said the best way to solve the crisis was for Mr. Marcos to step down until the situation was resolved.

The moves came as the Philippine National Assembly, which is controlled by Mr. Marcos's party, began counting the votes to determine the winner in Friday's vote after the president called for acceleration of the process. With about half the votes tabulated by the end of the day, Mr. Marcos had a lead of about 820,000 votes of almost 12 million counted, or 53.4 percent to 46.5 percent.

Almost all the votes were challenged by either the opposition or Mr. Marcos's New Society Movement party, mirroring the conflicting voting totals announced last week by the government's election commission and a volunteer watchdog body.

Nicanor Yniguez, the speaker of the Legislature and Mr. Marcos's national campaign manager, said the parliament's only duty was to tabulate the votes and name the winner. Irregularities, he said, must be taken up before a nine-member special electoral tribunal, which the opposition claims is effectively controlled by Mr. Marcos.

Cabinet sources said proclamation of Mr. Marcos as president for another six years could come within the next few days — a move likely to trigger an opposition walk-out from the National Assembly and heighten partisan tension in the country.

Opposition leaders and their supporters are planning to react with rallies and a nonviolent civil disobedience campaign that could involve boycotts, strikes and nonpayment of government taxes.

Aides of Mrs. Aquino said that two more opposition political workers were shot to death Thursday in Mrs. Aquino's home province of Tarlac, bringing the toll of election-related deaths in the last week to more than 20, with at least 30 others wounded and 11 arrested or missing. They said protection for Mrs. Aquino had been tightened.

In a statement read for her by a spokesman, Mrs. Aquino said Mr. Marcos's "abdication" would "remove the single greatest source of provocation to our nation in these difficult times, and provide the conditions for an objective and honest resolution of the crisis. Unity and reconciliation can only be served if Mr. Marcos clearly and unequivocably separates himself from the presidency."

Mrs. Aquino said the opportunity for a "quick, honest and full vote count" had passed and the "country was inevitably embarked on a prolonged political crisis."

"The current chasm between the count and the expression of the people's will at the ballot box last week will probably at this stage only be resolved by a wider political exercise that enables democracy to be heard," she said.

"By this I do not mean another election but a process which enables the political system to respond to the real will of the peo-

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 5)

ON PAGE 5

- The United States has moved to limit confusion caused by President Reagan's statements about the Philippines election.
- Serious violations of human rights took place in the Philippines last year, the U.S. government reported.

Auto Quotas Extended By Japan

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's top trade official announced Thursday that his country would extend for a sixth year quotas on auto shipments to the United States to prevent "torrential exports" that would increase demands for protectionist laws in the United States.

Japanese automakers opposed the decision, but acknowledged that it probably was inevitable. U.S. automakers and officials of the United Automobile Workers Union applauded the decision.

Michio Watanabe, Japan's minister of international trade and industry, said at a news conference that the ceiling on exports to the United States in the fiscal year beginning April 1 would be 2.3 million cars, unchanged from the current fiscal year.

Japan first agreed to hold exports to 1.68 million vehicles in 1981. The quota was raised to 1.85 million in 1984 and to 2.3 million last year.

Mr. Watanabe said the recovery of the U.S. auto industry and the recent increase in the value of the Japanese yen against the dollar were factors against continuing the restraints. The appreciation of the yen makes Japanese exports more expensive in the United States.

"On the other hand," he said, "there is the question of Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States, and the wave of protectionism centering in the U.S. Congress."

Japan's $49.7-billion trade surplus with the United States in 1985 was up from $36.8 billion the previous year, and about one-third of the increase was attributed to an increase in the auto-export ceiling, from 1.85 million to 2.3 million.

According to figures released Wednesday, Japanese exports to the United States in January rose 20.7 percent from a year earlier, to $4.95 billion, while imports fell 7.3 percent, to $2.05 billion.

Naoki Kuroda, director of the auto section of the trade ministry's Machinery and Information Division, said that although Japanese cars have increased in price in the United States, demand remains high. He estimated that exports would increase about 20 percent without restraints.

The Japanese government has been deeply concerned by moves in Congress to enact protectionist legislation.

Senator John Danforth, the Missouri Republican who is chairman of the subcommittee on international trade, said that Japan's decision "appears to signal a recognition on the part of the Japanese that trade is a give-and-take proposition."

Mr. Danforth has sponsored several trade bills in the Senate, including legislation that would require retaliation against Japan if it fails to eliminate unfair trade barriers.

Shoichiro Toyoda, the president of Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's top automaker, said he has contended "for some time that it is clear in terms of problems in the automotive industry that there is no need to continue the voluntary export restraints."

The decision to extend export controls was "unfortunate, but we cannot help but accept it," he said.

In Detroit, Ford Motor Co. welcomed the decision as "constructive." It said, however, that the U.S.-Japan trade deficit remained "way out of balance."

The president of the United Automobile Workers, Owen Bieber, said that "thousands of additional U.S. auto-related jobs might have been lost had the Japanese automakers been allowed to further flood the U.S. market."

NYT

Lee A. Iacocca

WP

Donald P. Hodel

Iacocca Is Dismissed From U.S. Liberty Panel

By Cass Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary Donald P. Hodel has removed Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corp., as head of the advisory commission on the restoration of the Statue of Liberty, saying Mr. Iacocca's presence represented a potential conflict of interest.

Mr. Iacocca immediately criticized the decision as "a grab for four years' worth of contributions by the American people" toward restoring the statue.

Mr. Hodel said Wednesday that the Reagan administration "would not be bullied" into keeping Mr. Iacocca, who was asked twice in the last week to relinquish the post and who twice refused.

The dismissal Wednesday was necessary, Mr. Hodel said, because of the potential for conflict between the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission, a presidentially appointed panel, and the private fund-raising foundation that Mr. Iacocca has headed for more than three years.

Mr. Iacocca remains head of the private foundation, established to raise money to restore the deteriorating American landmarks. The commission essentially recommends how the money raised by the foundation should be spent.

The announcement drew a quick response from Mr. Iacocca.

"The secretary's statement was off the wall and in clear contradiction of the facts," Mr. Iacocca said. "I resent any inference on his part of conflict of interest.

"The truth is that the secretary is in conflict with his own charter. This is a grab for four years' worth of contributions by the American people."

Mr. Hodel said that he had told Mr. Iacocca of the decision to remove him Monday.

[Telephone lines at Chrysler's headquarters in Highland Park, Michigan, were swamped Thursday with calls from people protesting the dismissal, said a Chrysler spokesman, John Guiniven, The Associated Press reported.]

Mr. Hodel insisted that the action was aimed only at ensuring that the Interior Department get independent advice on how to spend more than $230 million raised by the foundation. But the dismissal quickly drew a round of conflicting explanations.

According to two former administration officials, the decision to remove Mr. Iacocca was made several months ago by Donald T. Regan, White House chief of staff, and goes back to what one called "extremely bad blood" between Mr. Regan and Mr. Iacocca over the government bailout of Chrysler.

Mr. Iacocca and Mr. Regan, then treasury secretary, clashed in 1983 over the disposition of 14.4 million stock warrants issued when the government guaranteed loans for Chrysler of more than $1.5 billion to save it from bankruptcy. Mr. Regan wanted to auction off the warrants to the public while Mr. Iacocca wanted Chrysler to buy them.

"Don Regan hates his guts," one

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Reuters-UPI

The Statue of Liberty, under repair in New York this week.

Living the Good Life in Prague

Regime Delivers Luxury in Return for Political Conformity

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

PRAGUE — There is a new state-run shop here that sells Christian Dior perfume and toilet water for three and four times airport prices. The store is very busy. Prague's wine bars, taverns, theaters and concert halls are similarly full of people.

At night there is far more street life in Prague than in Warsaw or Budapest. The winding lanes of Golden Prague, the city's baroque core, invite wandering, even in the cold.

Czechoslovaks, generally well dressed, fill the stylishly renovated old cellars, eating large portions of duck and dumplings and drinking copiously available and very good beer.

All of this serves as evidence of one side of the bargain that the Czechoslovak government struck with the people as part of the "normalization" that came after Warsaw Pact troops, under Soviet command, ended the freedoms blooming in the Prague Spring of 1968. The government has delivered on its part of the agreement — to maintain a living standard that is among the highest in Eastern Europe.

What was demanded in return was that there would be no room for political innovation, no liberal gestures or challenges to orthodox Communist rule.

With the exception of a few largely isolated dissidents, this part of the bargain has also been kept. William H. Luers, the U.S. ambassador, said, "There is now much more open and interesting debate and discussion going on in the Soviet Union than in Czechoslovakia."

"You know," said Jiri Swic, head of the Czechoslovak department dealing with foreign journalists, "our people have done very well."

He quoted from a report on his desk: "For every 100 households there are 145 washing machines, 115 refrigerators, 125 television sets and 49 cars." There are more appliances than households because many urban Czechoslovaks have tiny country cottages.

A new comprehensive economic plan unveiled in January calls for personal consumption to rise 50 percent by the end of the century. But with atrophying industrial plants and high energy costs, some Czechoslovaks are hedging earlier predictions of boundless growth.

Still, the standard of living for Czechoslovaks is something that Poles can only dream about.

On the other hand, the relative freedom of Poland's churches, the scope and scale of underground publishing in Poland and the existence of a popular counterculture often arouse the curiosity and occasionally the envy of Czechoslovaks.

When Solidarity first flourished, the Czechoslovak authorities curbed tourist travel over the Polish border. Although Solidarity as a legal labor union has long been crushed, Czechoslovaks still find it as hard to get permission to go to Warsaw as to go to the West.

The Reverend Vaclav Maly is one of the relatively few Czechoslovaks who will talk openly to foreigners about what he considers the costs of the national bargain.

He is a 35-year-old Roman Catholic priest whose government license has been lifted. Now if he dresses in clerical garb or serves Communion he faces a two-year prison sentence.

"Technically, my license was taken away because they said I was practicing as a priest in a district that was not listed on my license.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

INSIDE

Eve Arnold

The Cinémathèque Française, the creation of the late Henri Langlois, is a half-century old. Weekend, Page 7.

■ Yasser Arafat should be indicted in the 1973 killing of two diplomats, 44 U.S. senators said. Page 2.

■ A Greek sea captain was convicted in the sinking of an oil supertanker. Page 2.

■ The mood is tense at New York's City Hall, where a corruption scandal is being uncovered. Page 3.

■ Three North American Indian activists have accused Nicaragua of systematically bombing villages. Page 3.

■ Traditional rulers, the obas, play an important role in the lives of rural Nigerians. Page 5.

■ France will step up arms shipments to Chad following a new offensive by Libyan-backed rebels. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Ford reported a slight decline in fourth-quarter earnings; Chrysler's earnings dropped 64.6 percent. Page 11.

■ Olivetti SpA said its net profit rose last year by 40 percent to about 500 billion lire. Page 13.

TOMORROW

A major show on Vienna opens in an expanded version in Paris.

Eastern Airlines' Workers Face Arrest in Drug Smuggling Case

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Scores of employees of Eastern Airlines face indictments stemming from an investigation of a drug-smuggling operation that began last August, officials of the Drug Enforcement Administration have disclosed.

"Up to 50 employees of the airline are likely to be arrested for their possible involvement in a drug smuggling operation," Robert Feldkamp, a spokesman for the drug agency, said in Washington on Wednesday.

The disclosure of the investigation by the head of the drug agency dismayed and angered many officials at the Justice Department, sources there reported Thursday.

Mr. Feldkamp declined to name the airline involved, but airline industry sources and federal law enforcement officials confirmed that the carrier involved was Eastern.

The sources said that Eastern officials had been working with investigators for more than a year trying to break up the ring.

Law enforcement sources said the drug agency began its investigation in August after customs officials seized two shipments of cocaine totaling 1,700 pounds (772 kilograms) from two Eastern planes.

Eastern was fined $1.37 million as a result of the seizure.

A federal law enforcement official described the 50 employees as members of the airline's ground crew, which would include baggage handlers.

Law enforcement officials said the network, whose leaders are in Colombia, operated between there and Miami. Baggage handlers kept the shipments on incoming planes or held them off conveyor belts to avoid drug-sniffing dogs used by customs agents.

Officials said the handlers were adept at avoiding spot checks by customs agents of luggage on planes coming from Colombia and used inventive methods to evade security procedures used by Eastern.

After evading detection, the sources said, the luggage was loaded onto planes bound for New York City and other East Coast destinations.

Eastern has been plagued by drug smuggling operations aboard its planes.

An Eastern L-1011 jumbo jet was seized in Miami by the customs office in April 1984 after a flight from Peru and Panama. The seizure followed the discovery of three pounds of cocaine in the belly of the plane.

The administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, John C. Lawn, revealed the inquiry Tuesday in California.

Several Justice Department officials said they were dismayed that Mr. Lawn had revealed so much about an ongoing undercover operation. One department source characterized the comments as "stupid," while another said officials were "amazed" by the disclosures.

78%

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FOR MORE
CLASSIFIED

Middleman to the Superpowers: East German Lawyer's Success

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BERLIN — At an improvised little ceremony at Tempelhof Air Base, Wolfgang Vogel, an East German lawyer, was handing out china plates. The recipients were the U.S. diplomats and officials who had been involved in the negotiations that would soon lead to the freedom of Anatoli B. Shcharansky.

The souvenirs had on their backs small plastic stickers with the date Feb. 11, 1986.

Later Tuesday, just before Mr. Shcharansky and three other men accused by the Soviet-bloc countries as spies were exchanged for five people held by the West, Helga Vogel, the lawyer's wife, could be seen greeting with a kiss on the cheek both Francis J. Meehan, the U.S. ambassador to East Germany, and John L. Martin, chief of the Internal Security Section in the U.S. Justice Department.

Such sentimental touches are not exactly everyday events in dealing with East German officialdom. But Mr. Vogel is hardly a typical representative.

For three decades, he has built up an unusual law practice, specializing in obtaining the freedom of men and women imprisoned in — or wanting to leave — East Germany and other Soviet-bloc countries. It is a business that has made him a wealthy and privileged personality and a confidant of Erich Honecker, the East German leader.

Yet, by all accounts, Mr. Vogel, who turned 60 in October, retains

Wolfgang Vogel

an affinity for the Roman Catholic Church, in which he was raised in Silesia before World War II. He has known Mr. Meehan since 1961 and the ambassador is the godfather of his daughter by his first marriage.

Western diplomats say that Mr. Vogel's connections and diplomacy occasionally irritate the East German Ministry for State Security, whose officials are said to feel that he cuts into their turf. And he has bridled at suggestions that he works for that ministry, or that he is motivated by greed in what he calls his "humanitarian work."

Six years ago, Mr. Vogel, who is one of the few East Germans accredited to the West Berlin bar, sued a Frankfurt-based human rights organization that had said he was an officer in the state security apparatus. The Frankfurt group retracted its accusation.

Even to those who know him well, Mr. Vogel's motivations and loyalties remain mysterious.

"He has to exist in a contradictory system where truth is sometimes red and sometimes blue and you don't know whether it is up or down," a Western diplomat said. "He gives the impression of being a German who is surviving in a complicated world, who has found a niche where he helps people, being himself totally unideological."

A soldier in World War II, Mr. Vogel later studied law at Leipzig and Jena and, after the founding of the German Democratic Republic in 1949, went to work for its Justice Ministry. He appears to have fallen from favor after the 1953 uprising in East Berlin and opened a private law practice.

In 1961, Mr. Vogel made the acquaintance of Mr. Meehan, who was then serving in the U.S. mission in West Berlin and had been charged with seeking the release of a young American jailed in East Berlin. A friendship developed, and the next year Mr. Vogel told the U.S. mission that Moscow had expressed interest in exchanging Gary Powers, the American U-2 pilot, for Rudolf Abel, the Soviet spy in New York.

The exchange occurred on the Glienicke Bridge, which was to serve for a series of similar exchanges arranged by Mr. Vogel over the years.

He expanded his practice by bartering East German political prisoners for goods — fertilizers, drugs, coffee, radios and tropical fruit — in short supply in East Germany. Some transactions were for cash. Lately, he has become the middleman for East Germans wishing to emigrate to the West, including the niece of Prime Minister Willi Stoph.

"There is a kind of pastoral, priestly quality to the contact that a lawyer has with a prisoner and his family," he said once. "You have to experience it for yourself."

Mr. Vogel's practice brought him in contact with his present wife who, as a member of a West German swimming team, had fallen in love with an East German swimmer and had sought out Mr. Vogel to arrange the swimmer's emigration. Instead, she married the lawyer.

The Vogels are among the privileged East Germans who can travel easily in the West. Helga Vogel buys much of her wardrobe in Paris and Vienna.

Since Mr. Vogel does not drive, his wife regularly takes the wheel of their gold-colored Mercedes, and in the latest exchange on Tuesday shuttled the people involved across the Glienicke Bridge.

Reuters

Dimitris Georgoulis was convicted in oil shipping fraud.

Greek Captain Sentenced In Supertanker's Sinking

Reuters

PIRAEUS, Greece — A Greek sea captain was jailed Thursday for 12 years on charges of embezzlement and causing a shipwreck after admitting he deliberately sank a 92,228-ton supertanker off Senegal on Jan. 17, 1980.

Dimitris Georgoulis, 49, also alleged that a delivery of oil from Kuwait to South Africa, made by the Salem in defiance of an Arab ban on oil sales to Pretoria, took place with the consent of Shell Oil Company.

The case has been called one of the biggest shipping frauds in history.

The indictment accused Mr. Georgoulis of taking part in the theft of oil from Shell and of acting against Shell's orders in unloading it.

Mr. Georgoulis said he would appeal the verdict.

During the trial, Mr. Georgoulis denied embezzling oil.

Referring to the delivery by the Salem of 180,000 tons of oil at Durban, South Africa in December 1979, Mr. Georgoulis said: "We unloaded it at Shell's terminal and the man who oversaw the unloading was an employee of Shell."

Shell bought the oil on Dec. 14, 1979, from Pontoil, the defunct Italian oil firm, for $56 million as the Salem was carrying it south from Kuwait. Mr. Georgoulis said Pontoil was transporting the oil on behalf of Italy.

He said the papers relating to the cargo, which the vessel's agents gave him before he left Kuwait, made clear that Pontoil was transporting the oil in execution of an agreement between Kuwait and Italy.

He said the instruction to sink the ship had been given to him in South Africa, after all but 10,000 or 15,000 tons of the cargo had been unloaded, by a Greek named Daglas.

He understood that Mr. Daglas was an agent for four Greeks who were either part-owners or agents for the Salem.

He said that he and the crew agreed to sink the ship after some bargaining with Mr. Daglas, since they did not see anything wrong with destroying a ship on the orders of its owners.

Senators Ask U.S. to Indict Arafat for 2 Killings

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Forty-four senators have asked Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d to consider indicting Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, for the killings of two U.S. diplomats in Sudan in 1973.

Senior officials of the Justice Department have tentatively concluded, however, that no prosecution should be brought, according to department sources. They said the reason was that the United States probably did not have jurisdiction to indict Mr. Arafat for acts committed in another country.

According to a letter to Mr. Meese on Wednesday from Senator Frank R. Lautenberg, a New Jersey Democrat, and Charles E. Grassley, an Iowa Republican, evidence collected by the Justice Department indicates that Mr. Arafat may have ordered the killings in Khartoum of Cleo A. Noel, the U.S. ambassador, and G. Curtis Moore, the chargé d'affaires.

Laws passed over the last decade have increased the Justice Department's authority to prosecute killings of Americans abroad, the sources said. But, they said, officials had determined that they could not apply those laws retroactively to the killings, which occurred March 2, 1973.

Mr. Noel, Mr. Moore and Guy Eid, the Belgian chargé d'affaires, were shot to death by eight gunmen who seized the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Khartoum.

The gunmen called for the release of Palestinians detained in Jordan and of Sirhan B. Sirhan, who killed Senator Robert F. Kennedy of New York in 1968. They eventually surrendered and were identified as members of Black September, a PLO fringe group.

In a letter signed by 42 colleagues, Mr. Lautenberg and Mr. Grassley cited newspaper reports alleging that Mr. Arafat was in the Black September radio command center in Beirut when the killings were ordered.

Although the senators said it remained unclear whether Mr. Arafat instructed the killers by radio, the newspaper reports said he offered congratulations after the killings.

The senators also cited reports that U.S. officials had a copy of a tape recording in which Mr. Arafat or someone in the command post ordered the killings by radio.

■ **Arafat Meets Mubarak**

Mr. Arafat arrived Thursday in Cairo for talks with President Hosni Mubarak on finding a formula for Palestinian participation in Middle East peace efforts, United Press International reported.

WORLD BRIEFS

Only 9 EC States to Sign Revised Pact

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Only nine of the European Community's 12 members are expected to sign a revised treaty on Monday after Italy and Greece decided not to sign in the absence of Denmark, diplomats said Thursday.

The revisions in the founding treaty, agreed upon in December after months of wrangling, come into force only if signed by all 12 members. Denmark cannot sign until Danes vote Feb. 27 in a referendum on the reforms, which dilute EC members' rights of veto in an attempt to streamline decision-making procedures.

The diplomats said Italy and Greece informed Dutch officials on Thursday that they would not sign without Denmark for fear of appearing to interfere in Danish affairs. The officials from the Netherlands, which currently holds the EC's rotating presidency, said Monday's ceremony in Luxembourg would go ahead as planned.

Gemayel Calls Militia Pact Inadequate

PARIS (AP) — President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, in an interview published Thursday, said the tripartite agreement signed by the leaders of three warring militias was "a serious step" toward stabilization in Lebanon, but did not go far enough.

Mr. Gemayel has refused to ratify the agreement signed by the militias in Damascus for an end to 11 years of civil war. "You must distingnish between security and peace," he told the French newspaper Le Monde. "We have a tendency in Lebanon to confuse these two notions."

The Damascus accord would do away with the political system based on religion, which Mr. Gemayel called "a laudable goal in itself." But he said it needed improvements in three areas: the adaptation of the political system to Lebanon's social structure, the system of the exercise of power, and Lebanon's relations with its neighbors.

U.S. Toughens Security Clearance

WASHINGTON (WP) — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has ordered sweeping changes to protect U.S. military secrets, including procedures restricting security clearances to U.S. citizens and tightening eligibility requirements for Pentagon and military contractor officials with access to sensitive materials.

These officials now are required to report all contact with foreigners from adversary nations as well as personal travel overseas, and to submit to credit and past-employment investigations.

The changes also call for a "reliability program" to be established in which Defense Department and industry supervisors are responsible for evaluating each employee with access to secret information and for certifying their fitness for a security clearance, with periodic re-evaluations.

Reuters-UPI

Caspar W. Weinberger

McAuliffe Backup Offered Space Trip

WASHINGTON (UPI) — NASA's teacher-in-space project will continue, and Barbara R. Morgan, who was chosen as the runnerup to Christa McAuliffe, will be offered the opportunity to become the first U.S. private citizen to fly in space when shuttle flights resume, the acting administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced Thursday.

A date for the next flight will not be set until investigators determine what caused the explosion Jan. 28 of the shuttle Challenger that killed Mrs. McAuliffe and the six other crew members. But the acting NASA administrator, William R. Graham, said that Mrs. Morgan, an elementary school teacher in McCall, Idaho, had agreed to accept a leadership role.

Mrs. Morgan did not attend the NASA news conference at which Mr. Graham and educators spoke, but she said Wednesday in Boise, Idaho, that she still hoped to fly in space.

Somalia, Ethiopia Set Peace Effort

ROME (Reuters) — Somalia and Ethiopia have agreed to set up a joint commission to study ways of achieving a peaceful solution to their differences, President Mohammed Siad Barre of Somalia said Thursday.

Mr. Siad Barre, ending a four-day visit to Italy, said that he and the Ethiopian leader, Lieutenant Colonel Haile Mengistu Mariam, had agreed on the commission at a meeting in Djibouti last month. Somalia and Djibouti fought wars in both the 1960s and 1970s.

"The Somali government and all the country's institutions have agreed to do all that is possible to reach peace with Ethiopia," Mr. Siad Barre said. He said the commission would be set up on his return to Somalia.

For the Record

Negotiations between Eastern Airlines and the Air Line Pilots Association ended abruptly Thursday and no new talks were scheduled. The U.S. carrier is seeking wage cuts and other concessions from the pilots, who could go on strike as early as Feb. 26. *(UPI)*

Ivory Coast and Israel renewed diplomatic relations, broken in 1973, an Ivory Coast government statement said Wednesday. *(Reuters)*

Ten persons will be expelled from France for "public trouble-making" after they were detained in raids following a series of bombings in Paris, the Interior Ministry said Thursday. Two Lebanese, four Iraqis, two Iranians, one Algerian and one Kenyan will be expelled in the next few days, a spokesman said. *(Reuters)*

Israel's Foreign Ministry said Thursday that Egypt had agreed to the principle of arbitration in settling the two nations' dispute over Taba, a tiny piece of beach on the Gulf of Aqaba. *(UPI)*

Bonner Offers Thanks At Dinner in New York

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Yelena G. Bonner, still frail from heart surgery last month, sat at a table in the Regency Hotel ballroom here and welcomed dinner guests who had come to assure her that they would continue to press the Soviet Union to allow her and her husband, Andrei D. Sakharov, to emigrate.

Through an interpreter, Mrs. Bonner acknowledged the warm wishes of about 150 people from politics, publishing, the sciences and academia who had been invited to the Monday night dinner by Robert L. Bernstein, chairman of Random House, the publishing company.

In view of a pledge made to the Soviet authorities as a condition for her trip to the West, Mrs. Bonner did not speak with reporters or make a public statement. But she did thank people privately and in an off-the-record speech for their support.

Mrs. Bonner, who has been in the United States since December, was allowed to go abroad for medical treatment after Mr. Sakharov staged three hunger strikes.

Mr. Sakharov, a physicist and rights advocate, was exiled in 1980 to Gorky for having issued statements critical of Soviet policy. Mrs. Bonner was confined to Gorky in 1984, and expects to return there.

For the last few weeks, she has been at the home of relatives in Newton, Massachusetts, recuperating from a coronary bypass operation.

Mrs. Bonner's Soviet visa has not been extended so that she can finish her postoperative checkups. The visa expires at the end of this month.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, recently ruled out the prospects of emigration for Mr. Sakharov, saying that he had been privy to nuclear secrets in the late 1940s and in the 1950s, when he helped develop the Soviet hydrogen bomb.

Iran, Iraq Both Claim Gains at Gulf

Reuters

MANAMA, Bahrain — Iran and Iraq made conflicting claims of success in the Gulf war Thursday, with Tehran saying its troops had captured 265 square miles of southern Iraq and Baghdad saying the Iranians were trapped and encircled.

Iran again accused Iraq of using chemical weapons, alleging that Iraqi planes had dropped chemical bombs on their own troops. Baghdad, which denied Wednesday that it was using chemical weapons, accused Iran of doing so.

Journalists in Tehran were taken to a hospital to visit soldiers who were said to have been affected by nerve gas and mustard gas attacks. A doctor pointed to men with bandaged eyes and yellow blisters on their skin.

Fighting appeared to focus on the Faw peninsula at the southern end of the Shatt al-Arab waterway.

Iran reiterated that it had driven right across the peninsula to the Kuwaiti border, cutting Iraq off from the Gulf. It said that 1,400 Iraqis had been taken prisoner.

But Iraqi commanders said the Iranians were trapped between advancing Iraqi troops and the Shatt al-Arab, the official Iraqi news agency INA reported.

They said Iraqi troops were tightening the circle around the Iranians in what one commander called an "arena of death."

A war communiqué issued in Tehran said Iraq had suffered 10,000 casualties and lost 21 warplanes since Sunday.

In Baghdad, an Arab League committee called for an immediate end to the fighting, warned Iran that "Arab-Iranian relations" would be "undermined" if it continued.

The committee's member states include Iraq as well as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, the country's financial backers.

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The Associated Press

MASHED POTATOES — A resident of Morlaix, in Brittany, digs a path for his car through tons of potatoes dumped by farmers protesting France's potato price policy.

Haiti Closes Newspaper, Arrests Capital's Mayor

(Continued from Page 1)

consider any formal request made by him.

A statement released by Patrick Kugmeh, press secretary to President Samuel K. Doe, clarified a report by the official Liberian News Agency on Tuesday quoting Foreign Minister J. Bernard Blamo as saying Liberia would have no reservation in granting Mr. Duvalier asylum if a request were made.

The brief statement Thursday said: "Liberia has not offered political asylum to former President Duvalier, but the foreign minister of Liberia said, 'Liberia will consider the matter if Mr. Duvalier was to make a formal request.'"

No other country has publicly indicated willingness to accept Mr. Duvalier, and several have refused.

■ **Duvalier 'Not Interested'**

Paul Lewis of The New York Times reported earlier from Talloires, France:

Mr. Duvalier's lawyer in Paris said he wanted to stay on in France and was not interested in going into exile in Liberia.

"All I can say is that Mr. Duvalier does not wish to leave France," the lawyer, Sauveur Vaisse, said in a telephone interview.

"Mr. Duvalier has made no application to go to Liberia and is not interested in going there," he added.

In Zurich, Hans Marti, a Swiss public relations man who sometimes acts for Liberia, confirmed that Mr. Duvalier did not want to go to Liberia and would prefer to stay in France.

Mr. Duvalier and his wife, Michèle, have been staying in a hotel in Talloires, under heavy guard.

By indicating he did not want to go to Liberia, Mr. Duvalier appears to have pushed the Liberian authorities to pull back their offer.

As a result, he appears to have left the French authorities with a difficult choice between allowing him to stay in France, where he owns several properties, or asking the United States to grant him asylum instead.

Iacocca Removed From Liberty Panel

(Continued from Page 1)

of the former officials said of Mr. Iacocca. The animosity is so deep, the official added, that Mr. Regan asked for a car other than a Chrysler when he joined the White House staff.

Other administration officials said that the dismissal was politically inspired, aimed at preventing Mr. Iacocca from usurping the limelight at next year's centennial celebrations for the Statue of Liberty.

Mr. Iacocca, whose autobiography, "Iacocca," was the No. 1 bestseller for 36 consecutive weeks in 1984 and 1985, is considered a dark-horse contender for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1988.

He repeatedly has denied any White House aspirations, but his criticisms of the federal deficit and foreign trade imbalance under the Reagan administration have fed speculation.

Some officials familiar with the work of the Ellis Island renovation project said Mr. Iacocca had earned the enmity of some in the business community by his opposition to commercial development of the historic landmark, the landing spot for millions of immigrants to the United States, including Mr. Iacocca's Italian parents.

As chairman of the commission, Mr. Iacocca would have been in a far stronger position to control Ellis Island development.

■ **Once Dismissed by Ford**

The dismissal of Mr. Iacocca, 60, promises to add to a legend enhanced by an earlier dismissal, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Henry Ford 2d, chairman of the Ford Motor Co., dismissed Mr. Iacocca as president of the No. 2 U.S. automaker in July 1978, explaining: "Well, sometimes you just don't like somebody."

Mr. Iacocca, whose rise through the Ford ranks was propelled by his leadership in developing the popular Mustang automobile and other products, was quickly hired by Chrysler. The company, which was nearly bankrupt, made him president, and later chairman.

Mr. Iacocca, who appeared on a 1964 Time magazine cover when the Mustang began packing customers into showrooms, caught the public eye again when he sparred with recalcitrant congressmen during televised hearings on the loan guarantee proposal.

His performance prompted Chrysler to drop a roster of show business spokesmen and install him as star of its television ads.

Ex-Leader Accuses Aden of Torture

Reuters

ABU DHABI — Ali Nasser Mohammed, deposed as president of South Yemen in fighting last month, has accused the new government in Aden of torture and mass dismissals of his supporters from military and party posts.

He told the newspaper al-Ittihad in an interview conducted in Addis Ababa that large numbers of "fighters" in the ruling Socialist Party and the armed forces "continue to face brutal physical and psychological torture."

"There are now show trials of respectable citizens and fighters," Mr. Nasser Mohammed said. "Collective dismissals are continuing in the party membership in a glaring violation of our party's principles."

The former president said that large numbers of party members had been executed by forces loyal to the new government.

Giving his version of the outbreak of fighting on Jan. 13, he said that rebel tanks began taking positions early that morning as part of a coup attempt against him.

"When we ordered them to return to the barracks they did not obey," he said "and in less than an hour, tanks had spread 40 kilometers from the capital and taken positions in all strategic streets and areas." The distance is about 25 miles.

"We tried to arrest the leaders of the plot before they could carry it out and clashes broke out which killed several of them," he added.

The new government has said that supporters of Mr. Nasser Mohammed started the upheaval by gunning down his rivals during a meeting at party headquarters.

Mr. Nasser Mohammed said that documents planning the coup were found at the home of his defense minister, Salih Moslih Qasim, who was killed on the first day of fighting.

The deposed president's naval commander, Ahmed Abdullah, told al-Ittihad that 80 percent of South Yemen's naval weaponry and 90 percent of its air force were destroyed in the 12-day civil war.

U.K. Poll Finds Confidence Waning In Both Thatcher and Conservatives

Reuters

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's personal popularity has slumped to its lowest level since before the 1982 war with Argentina over the Falkland Islands, according to an opinion poll published Thursday.

The Gallup survey, carried out for the conservative Daily Telegraph newspaper, showed that 67 percent of the people questioned were dissatisfied with Mrs. Thatcher and only 29 percent approved of her prime ministry. The rest said gave no opinion.

The poll showed that 72 percent of voters regarded her governing Conservative Party as a divided political organization.

In reply to the question: "If there were a general election tomorrow, which party would you support?," 35.5 percent backed the opposition Labor Party, 33.5 percent supported the centrist Liberal-Social Democrat alliance and 29.5 percent approved of the Conservative Party.

Mrs. Thatcher's political stature has suffered in recent months, largely because of the way her government has handled the controversy over rival bids to save Westland PLC, Britain's financially troubled helicopter company.

In Prague, Living in Luxury Takes Its Toll on Freedoms

(Continued from Page 1)

but the real reason is that I was meeting with young people," the priest said during a break from his job as a stoker in the boiler room of a small hotel. "Here a priest cannot discuss religion in apartments, only in churches."

The licensing of priests has a long tradition in this region going back to the 17th century. The Hapsburgs did it, and after the decline of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the democratic prewar government of Tomas Masaryk maintained the practice.

Today, President Gustav Husak's government licenses and pays the country's Catholic priests, Protestant ministers and the sole rabbi. The state pays to maintain church property and for the operation of the two Catholic seminaries.

Vladimir Janku, director of the government Office of Religious Affairs, explained that lifting the licenses of prelates who took their work beyond church grounds was simply a matter of professional rules governing all jobs.

Father Maly said the lifting of his license had brought some benefits. "I am paid badly, but I live with the people," he said. "I ride trams and buses and have to worry about food, and I no longer live in the parish house isolated from the man in the street."

"Of course, I am still a priest, and I serve God," he said.

Father Maly has had contact with Charter 77, the main dissident group, and once went to prison for seven months because of his work with the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted.

He said the members of Charter 77 "concentrate on human rights, on having the Czech government live up to the international treaties it signed, and this is a very good approach. But I think people need more than human rights, some values and hopes that go beyond just this time."

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Taint of Emerging Corruption Rocks New York's City Hall

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On Edward I. Koch's desk, amid glass apples and gold Manhattan skylines, are two framed checks, dated 1869. They are whimsical mementos of corruption, signed by city officials who were part of the infamous Tweed ring and displayed by a mayor who has prided himself on clean government.

The captions on the back of the checks explain that soon after signing them, Richard (Slippery Dick) Connolly, the city comptroller; Abraham (Elegant) Oakey Hall, the mayor; Peter (Brains) Sweeny, the city chamberlain, and John (Toots) Hoffman, the governor, were enmeshed in an investigation of William (the Tammany Tiger) Tweed that ended their political careers.

More than a century later, there again is scandal at City Hall.

The mood is tense, and the work of government has slowed, snagged by a single obsession: Is the corruption scandal that began in the Parking Violations Bureau spreading, and, if so, where?

A subdued Mr. Koch, gazing at his Tammany checks recently, said that he now looked to history for comfort rather than contrast.

"People don't like me to make these references, but I'm going to make them anyway," he said. "The last three mayors before me, and Fiorello La Guardia, were disappointed with some corruption that occurred in their administrations."

"In La Guardia's time, they sold the cadavers out of the morgue," said Mr. Koch. "But nobody would ever think of La Guardia" or Robert F. Wagner or John V. Lindsay or Abraham D. Beame, "as corrupt."

The scandal has centered on Donald R. Manes, who resigned Tuesday as the Queens borough president. It involves allegations by executives of debt-collection companies that they had to make payoffs to Mr. Manes to win contracts from the Parking Violations Bureau to collect unpaid parking tickets.

Mr. Manes has remained sequestered at his home in recent weeks recuperating from an apparent suicide attempt and subsequent heart attack.

Most people wish that the scandal would shrivel up and go away. But few believe it will, so they watch with awful fascination as records are subpoenaed and whistleblowers emerge and the trail of graft grows.

"It's like peeling an onion, layer after layer," said Steven Matthews, an assistant city comptroller. "And the big fear that everyone has is that with all these investigations going on, some cockroach is going to crawl out of the woodwork and say something about somebody that's not true and catch them up in one of those nightmares out of Franz Kafka."

Not everyone downtown is glum, however. Municipal scandals are good times to make reputations, as well as to break them. Prosecutors and politicians are competing for the limelight.

The mayor's rivals and foes are watching with some satisfaction the discomfort of the man who liked to brag that he did not get ulcers, he gave them.

"A lot of people who have suffered the slings and arrows of outrageous Koch are getting extreme pleasure out of seeing him get kicked," said one close adviser to the mayor.

Mr. Manes, formerly known at City Hall as the "King of Queens," was liked and trusted by the mayor and his aides, and his reputed involvement in a graft scheme has left them wondering about their judgment.

"It's the proverbial pie in the face," said Stanley Brezenoff, the first deputy mayor.

And with prosecutors, reporters and even City Council members searching for records from city offices, symptoms of paranoia are evident.

"There's a feeling that we're in the midst of a witchhunt," said one City Hall staff member who works as a liaison officer to city agencies. "People are afraid of their own shadows. Normal meetings and normal decisions at the agencies are lost in the whispered fears of 'Who are you? Why are you here? What's this piece of paper?' "

If Mr. Koch's integrity has not been questioned, his government's competence and his own level of engagement are being criticized.

Ruth W. Messinger, a Democrat on the City Council and a frequent critic of Mr. Koch, said that the mayor must be held accountable for not instituting better control over contracts and commissioners.

By his own account and that of his friends, the mayor was depressed and deeply shocked by the revelations at the Parking Violations Bureau. Feeling betrayed and cornered, he lashed out shrilly, calling Mr. Manes a "crook" in a remark that received wide criticism, even among his staff members.

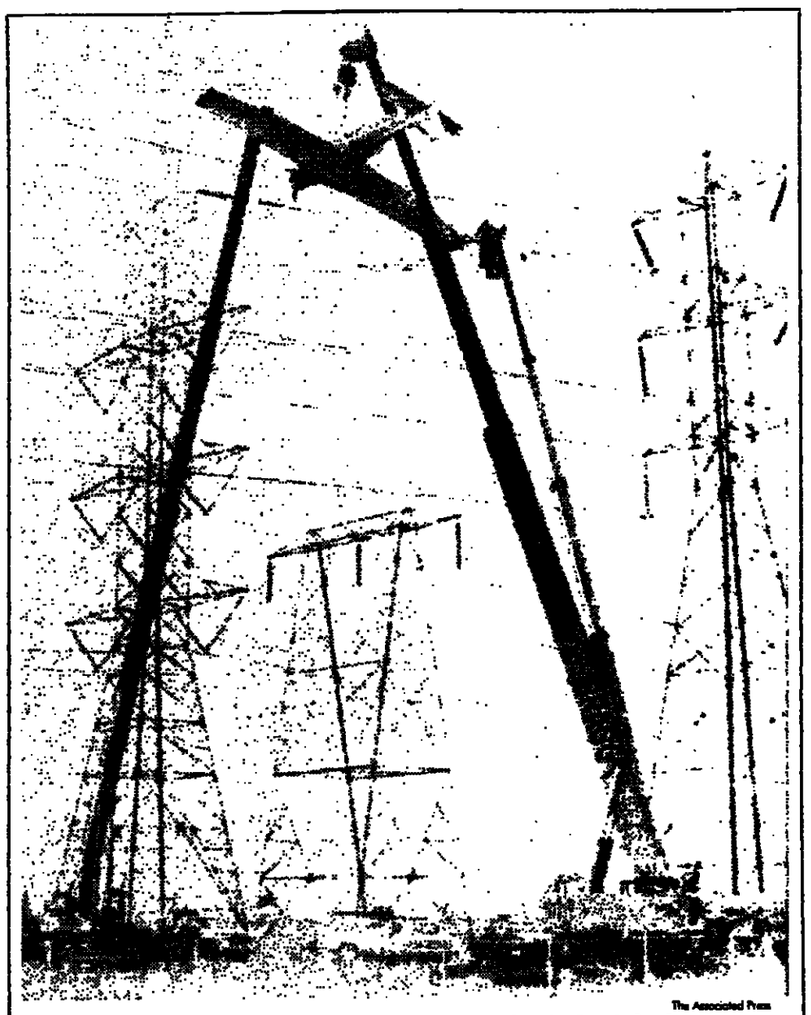
"I'm sorry I did that," he said later. "To describe a friend as a crook is not easy."

After a recent citywide poll showed that 79 percent of New Yorkers thought that the mayor was honest, Mr. Koch's friends felt that he was regaining his equilibrium, if not his bounce.

"I think he's finally wrestled himself off the floor," said David Garth, the mayor's media adviser.

Mr. Koch echoed the same chorus: "As Shakespeare said, 'Sweet are the uses of adversity.' "

He added: "If it had happened in September of '89, when I run again, then it would have been more difficult. So God was good."



The Associated Press

ALL HUNG UP — Two men dangled upside-down 80 feet in the air for four hours on Wednesday after their Cessna 172 snagged high-voltage power lines on its approach to Ontario International Airport in California. As cranes held the plane steady, Dean Plath, the pilot, and Clarence Washburn crawled to safety along the underside of a wing.

3 Activists Cite Attacks On Miskitos

New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Three North American Indian activists have denounced the Nicaraguan government, alleging that it has been systematically bombing Indian villages near the Atlantic Coast.

The activists said Monday that during a monthlong clandestine trip through eastern Nicaragua with Brooklyn Rivera, a leader of Miskito Indian rebels, they also heard accounts of executions, torture and other abuses by government forces in several villages.

Russell Means, a leader of the American Indian Movement, said he would campaign in the United States to persuade Washington to aid the Miskito rebel forces.

"For the first time in its history," Mr. Means said, "the United States could ally itself with an Indian cause."

Nicaraguan leaders, including Interior Minister Tomás Borge Martinez, who controls government policy toward the Atlantic Coast region, have said that they are seeking reconciliation with the Miskito and other Indians who live there.

They contend that Mr. Rivera, who supports armed rebels, is an obstacle to peace.

Miskito groups have been fighting the Sandinist government since 1980, the year after it came to power. Talks between the government and Mr. Rivera broke down last May.

In addition to Mr. Rivera, Mr. Means was accompanied on the trip by Hank Adams of Olympia, Washington, and Clem Chartier, a Canadian who heads the World Council of Indigenous People. Both men are Indian activists.

A freelance journalist from New Mexico also took the trip.

The North American Indians said they set out secretly from Costa Rica on Jan. 7, protected by fighters from Misurasata, the Indian rebel group that is principally led by Mr. Rivera. The men said they visited nine Indian villages and met with representatives from 19 others.

They said that government planes located them and bombed them on Jan. 21 near the village of Layasiksa. They fled and spent what Mr. Rivera called "15 terrible days" eluding Sandinist troops.

Interfoto MTI

Russell Means

Mr. Means said he suffered a superficial abdominal wound when a bomb exploded near him.

■ War Transforms Village

Stephen Kinzer of The New York Times reported from Layasiksa, Nicaragua:

The continuing war between government forces and Miskito Indian rebels has transformed this once-tranquil Indian village into a battleground.

The swampy areas surrounding Layasiksa are pockmarked by craters made by rockets and 500-pound (226-kilo) bombs that were dropped last month.

Government troops moved into the area a few days ago and have encamped there.

Sandinist authorities said the bombing raids around Layasiksa were not necessarily aimed at Mr. Rivera.

"There are some Miskitos who do not want peace and dialogue, and they are enemies of the people," said Lieutenant Francisco Morales, who is based in Puerto Cabezas, 40 miles (65 kilometers) northeast of Layasiksa.

Although Mr. Rivera backs Indian groups that have rebelled against the government, he has said he is fighting for Indian rights, not to overthrow the Sandinists.

Several bands of Miskito rebels have been observing a cease-fire for the past several months. But the leader of the largest band said that recent government actions had endangered the truce.

"The bombing is a serious violation of our agreement," said Reynaldo Reyes, who said he commanded 400 men.

According to residents, two planes and a helicopter attacked the area near Layasiksa on Jan. 21. They said several homes were damaged and a 14-year-old boy died from shrapnel wounds.

Democrats Hope to Profit From Hostility to Falwell

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Democratic political strategists in the House of Representatives, mapping plans for the fall congressional elections, say they have found an unlikely ally in the coming campaign against the Republicans — the Reverend Jerry Falwell.

Stung by the success of Christian fundamentalist activists such as Mr. Falwell in 1984, particularly in Southern races, the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee is planning a counteroffensive this year that its leaders say they hope will tie the often controversial Mr. Falwell to Republican candidates.

The Democrats are gambling that this will hurt Republican candidates embraced by Mr. Falwell.

"In 1984," said Martin D. Franks, the Democratic committee's executive director, "we got surprised a little and thought we needed a defensive strategy. But there are a lot of places where we can turn to the offensive. Any place where the Moral Majority gave money, we can say that this person is Jerry Falwell's hand-picked candidate."

House Democrats will send out a nationwide fund-raising letter in March stressing Mr. Falwell's "increasing influence in the Republican Party, his success in 1984, his plans for 1986," according to Mark Johnson, the committee's communications director.

A 1981 effort to portray the Republicans as captives of New Right spokesmen, including Mr. Falwell, was not especially successful, but Mr. Franks said he thought the mood of the country had changed since then.

The committee also plans to produce radio and television commercials for use by Democrats in the areas where Mr. Falwell's organization, recently reorganized under the name of the Liberty Federation, is backing the Republicans.

The commercials "will go after the mere fact that Falwell has endorsed the Republican in the race," said Mr. Johnson.

He said that voters were offended when Mr. Falwell was very active, adding, "His mere involvement is a negative."

Democrats have been encouraged to take this approach by their November statewide sweep in Virginia, Mr. Falwell's home base, and by two recent polls of congressional districts in Texas, now represented by Republicans, in which "born-again Christians" gave Mr. Falwell an unfavorable rating.

Mr. Falwell's decision last month to submerge the Moral Majority label in the Liberty Federation was considered an effort to blunt its negative connotations.

Joseph R. Gaylord, executive director of the National Republican Congressional Committee, said that even in Republican polls measuring the standing of various public figures, Mr. Falwell "doesn't score particularly high."

U.S. Widens Effort to Keep Australia On Its Side on Nuclear Ships' Visits

By Peter Costigan
Washington Post Service

CANBERRA, Australia — The United States is increasing diplomatic efforts to keep Australia on its side on the issue of visits by nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships, as the New Zealand government prepares to write its year-old ban on the ships into law.

At stake is the continued existence of the U.S. mutual defense treaty with Australia and New Zealand, known as ANZUS, which went into effect 31 years ago. All three member nations insist that the treaty is still viable, but for all practical purposes it has become a bilateral link between the United States and Australia, with New Zealand on the diplomatic and military sidelines.

The United States has increased the number of officials at the embassy here to 35 from 30 in the past year. The local U.S. Information Service budget also has been increased, and more senior staff members have been appointed to the four U.S. consulates.

A new U.S. ambassador, Laurence W. Lane Jr., 66, a California publisher and friend of President Ronald Reagan, arrived last month.

He immediately raised the American profile with a round of receptions for Australian politicians and officials and encouraged tours by members of the U.S. Congress and senior officials.

Last week, Mr. Lane showed how serious the United States has become about not letting Australia catch "the New Zealand disease," as U.S. diplomats put it.

At a news conference, he said that the United States could not afford to be lenient with New Zealand because of the effect that such a reaction might have on other allies, such as Australia.

"New Zealand, you might say, is being punished for being a bad boy," he said, referring to the country's ban on U.S. nuclear warships and its plans to make it law — an act that would make it difficult for any future government to retract.

In response to the action, the United States excluded New Zealand from joint military maneuvers and the annual ANZUS council meetings and canceled some intelligence sharing and some educational-exchange programs.

In addition to New Zealand's actions, several other developments are causing Washington to step up its diplomatic efforts in Australia.

While Australia's prime minister, Bob Hawke, firmly supports ANZUS and the U.S. position that American warships, nuclear or not, must have access to the ports of treaty partners, the influential left wing of Mr. Hawke's Labor Party wants the Australian policy changed to follow New Zealand's. The party holds a third of the seats in the House of Representatives.

In July, the Labor Party holds its biennial policy-making national conference at which the left will be making an all-out effort to force a nonnuclear ships policy on the party and the government.

The left's cause is being aided by the emergence of a strong Australian anti-nuclear movement. With little organization, anti-nuclear groups gained more than a half-million votes in the 1984 general election and managed to elect a senator to Australia's 74-member upper house.

Since then, the movement has reorganized and — along with the Australian Democrats' Party, which has seven senators — threatens to draw more support away from the Labor Party.

Nebraska School Mourns Suicides of 3 of Its Pupils 'Disgusted With Life'

By William Robbins
New York Times Service

OMAHA, Nebraska — Grieving students walked the halls and filled the classrooms of Bryan High School this week, wearing yellow buttons to show their concern. Many others left to attend the funeral of the third of their classmates to commit suicide in five days.

"We care at Bryan," said the buttons. About 1,000 of the buttons were left over from an event at the 1,250-student school, and members of the student council began handing them out after learning Monday of the death of Thomas E. Wacha 4th, an 18-year-old senior.

Many also wore handmade paper hearts lettered with the exhortation, "Choose Life."

Suicide rates among youths increased in the United States until the early 1980s, when the numbers began to level off.

Clusters of suicides are part of a national phenomenon. One suicide "may be a model" for others in the community who had been "at risk" of doing the same thing, said Dr. Mark Rosenberg, who is studying the phenomenon at the national Centers for Disease Control at Atlanta.

At Mr. Wacha's funeral Monday, students, teachers and neighbors heard the Reverend James Schimelpfening describe the three deaths as "a cry." He urged the community to respond in a way that might "transform broken lives into whole, happy, joyful lives."

For nearly a week students at the school, which serves a mainly working-class, white ethnic community, had reacted to a series of shocks with grim faces and tears.

On Monday, teachers announced to each class the death of Tom Wacha, who was found shot to death Friday, a shotgun by his side.

Another classmate, Michele M. Money, 16, died last week of an overdose of pills. Mark E. Walpus, 15, died the day after of an apparently self-inflicted shotgun wound.

Two other Bryan students also have attempted suicide unsuccessfully in the last two weeks, according to the police. The latest attempt was last Wednesday; the student reportedly told of being despondent over Michele's death.

The deaths reflect "an illness in our community," said Rene Hlavac, assistant superintendent of student services for the Omaha School District.

But the national suicide rate for youths has been rising for 30 years, most dramatically over the last decade, according to the American Association of Suicidology. In 1973 the rate was 6.9 per 100,000 youths from 15 to 19 years of age, according to the National Center for Health Statistics. From 1981 to 1983, the rate leveled off at 8.7 per 100,000.

After the teachers at Bryan told their students about Mr. Wacha's death, they read a statement saying: "All of us are going through very trying times. We grieve for Michele, Mark and Tom while at the same time we must help others who are carrying heavy burdens."

The plea seemed to be having an effect. "Everybody watches out for everybody now," said Kathy Stone, 15, a sophomore.

The community appeared mystified by the cluster of suicides. The students were acquainted but none of them knew each other well.

"The first one may have set off the others," said David Jeck, 18, a senior who is president of the student council. "It may have put the idea in their heads that that is the way out."

There were few clues. The first two victims were children of broken homes. The third, described as "a kind of a loner" by a classmate, had told a friend that he was "disgusted with life," according to Captain Dick Markley of the Sarpy County sheriff's office.

He said Mr. Wacha was involved in an automobile accident Friday and might have had an argument with a family member.

One student, Jolene Belt, was concerned about the image of Bryan High School in the Omaha area. "Kids from different schools are calling this Suicide High," she said.

"We need to get ourselves back to normal," said Donna Chaney, one of several school psychologists who have been urging students and adults to be sensitive to the needs of possibly troubled students. Many have responded, she said.

"One of the things they've learned is to get help from the outside," she said.

"We've just been overwhelmed with calls of support and offers of help," said John McQuinn, the school principal.

U.S. Study Identifies AIDS Trigger

By Philip J. Hilts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Researchers in the United States have identified the key mechanism inside the AIDS virus that controls whether the virus remains dormant or spreads rapidly among the body's cells.

The latest advance, reported by the laboratory of William A. Haseltine at the Dana Farber Cancer Institute in Boston, identifies the mechanism responsible for the deadly, rapid multiplication phase of the virus's life inside the human body, and the location of that mechanism within the cell.

The work gives researchers an important target in searching for drugs to halt acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The deciphering of this chemical machinery in the AIDS virus has been carried out chiefly by two groups, one directed by Mr. Haseltine at Dana Farber, and the other by Flossie Wong-Staal at the National Cancer Institute here.

The two groups jointly published the first reports of the existence of the chemical trigger in the AIDS virus.

In this week's edition of the British journal, Nature, Craig A. Rosen and Joseph G. Sodroski of the Haseltine group reported that the gene found in the AIDS virus — called TAT for transactivation and transcription activation — can adjust its own production.

One of the key problems for biotechnology companies is to coax cells to produce abnormally large amounts of a desired substance. The TAT amplification system could possibly be used to produce useful substances as well as deadly ones.

In the life of the AIDS virus, there is commonly a period, after it has infected a cell in the human body, when it hides within the cell's string of genes. It becomes silent, waiting to be triggered to multiply rapidly and break out of the cell, infecting many other cells.

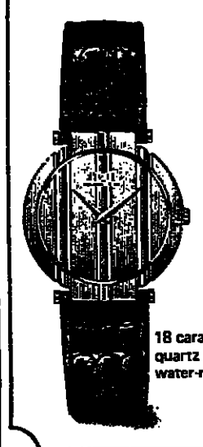
The silent virus may be stimulated into action by unrelated infections or other such "challenges" to the cell. TAT is the chemical trigger that causes the virus to awaken and multiply.

■ Study of Nairobi Prostitutes

A study published Thursday suggests that up to half the prostitutes in Nairobi carry AIDS antibodies, which implies that the disease may soon spread in Kenya, The Associated Press reported from Boston.

The study, directed by Dr. Joan K. Kreiss of Harborview Medical Center in Seattle, was published in the New England Journal of Medicine.

PIAGET



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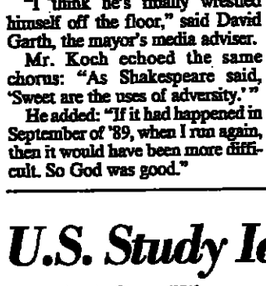

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Mixed Messages to Manila

On Sunday the Reagan administration was standing firm behind fair elections in the Philippines. On Monday the president suggested maybe it was enough for the two-party system to survive. On Tuesday Mr. Reagan checked himself and said he would send a personal envoy, Ambassador Philip Habib. Wednesday it appeared that the prior day's policy was still in effect, but it was not exactly sure.

What is behind this confusion of messages? President Reagan sees that the elections turned out wrong: They did not produce a clear winner accepted by the losers. In his view, and fairly so, this is the prescription for chaos and destabilization. What is the best way to limit the damage? A fair count is one way, but the Marcos forces resist it. Waiting for the next elections is another way, but the Aquino forces reject that.

Meanwhile, gunmen — whose can they be? — are on the prowl: Evilio Javier, an outspoken critic of Mr. Marcos and a leading figure in the Aquino campaign, was publicly assassinated Tuesday by six thugs driving the jeep of Mr. Marcos's assembly leader. Corazon Aquino is preparing huge demonstrations.

Mr. Reagan's response is to dispatch yet another mission to follow that of Senator Paul Laxalt, the warner, and that of Senator Richard Lugar, the inspector: Ambassador Habib is to "assess the desires and needs of the Filipino people" — as though they had not just expressed those clearly enough.

One understands why the president wishes for the convenience of having Mrs. Aquino stop complaining and rally around Ferdinand Marcos for the sake of civil peace. The two big U.S. military bases in the Philippines are important; the American tie to that country is important; moving on is important.

But the time for telling Mrs. Aquino to pipe down, if it ever was here, has long since passed. She has mobilized a huge portion of the Philippine electorate and brought it to the polling place. That fact cannot be ignored and the expression of those Filipinos cannot be wished away any more than they can be expected to find satisfaction in an American note of congratulations calling on them to consider their vote a nice show but nonbinding.

The United States can live with Ferdinand Marcos — but only if the Filipino people can live with him. Without a fair count no one can say for sure who won, but Mr. Marcos's vote-counting tactics and the gunplay bespeak a telling lack of confidence in his own popular standing. It is unthinkable that Washington should substitute its judgment favoring Mr. Marcos for what may well have been the Filipinos' judgment rejecting him.

The administration's back and forth messages have had an effect. An impression has been conveyed to the Filipinos that, cheating and thuggery notwithstanding, the Americans need Mr. Marcos for stability. This is a keen irony: Mr. Marcos by his manner of rule destabilizes the country; his chief leverage on Mr. Reagan is the threat of destabilizing it further. Mr. Reagan must move carefully, but he must move surely to undo the impression that he is choosing anyone. It is not clear that the way to do it is to make threats about aid. But it is clear that events have denied Mr. Reagan the role he sought as the kindly impartial observer. He is in the thick of it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Shift on Exchange Rates

It was only a line in the State of the Union address last week calling for a world conference on currency exchange, but with it President Reagan heralded a significant change in administration thinking. It acknowledges the failure of a decadelong experiment with official indifference to flexible exchange rates.

The change represents a bureaucratic victory for Treasury Secretary James Baker over his predecessor, Donald Regan. The success of his new approach, however, will depend on America's willingness to cede some of its economic sovereignty, and it is far from clear that the administration is ready to go that far.

Exchange rates between currencies have floated freely since 1973, when President Nixon overthrew the old system of having governments vigorously defend fixed rates. Economists supported him. Fixed rates had bottled up the pressures created by divergent national economic policies. Eventually the bottles broke anyway, forcing devaluations and spasms of capital flight. Constant fluctuation, it was hoped, would be less traumatic.

Those hopes have failed. Speculative flows of capital pushed the dollar far below its value in actual purchasing power in the late 1970s, and far above its true value in the early 1980s. These excessive swings have cost America in lost export markets and new protectionist pressures. Moreover, economists have come to deplore what they once saw as a benefit of flexible rates: the freedom of every major industrial nation to choose its own course. Flexible rates have permitted America to stimulate its economy rapidly during the Reagan years while Western Europe and Japan dawdled. The undesirable consequences of this free-for-all have been deferred, but not eliminated. They are accumulating, with interest.

The government borrowing associated with huge American budget deficits has attracted hundreds of billions in foreign capital, further distorting exchange rates that were already warped by speculation. This mobile foreign capital is like a bomb rolling on the deck of the international financial system. When the deck tilts back toward Western Europe or Japan, the reverse flow of funds could shatter the capital markets and also the trade patterns that keep poorer nations alive.

These concerns explain why Secretary Baker is inclined to restore stability to currency exchanges. But there is no obvious way to set back the clock to 1973. Governments would find it extremely difficult to decide appropriate exchange rates. And given the enormous amount of mobile capital, they would find it equally difficult to defend those rates.

Any system of agreed-on exchange rates would have to be buttressed by a credible agreement that governments will coordinate economic policies. The United States, for example, would have to give up the luxury of running big budget deficits unless Japan and Western Europe also ran them. The rich lending nations would have to agree that they cannot protect agriculture and low-wage industries and also expect poor nations to earn enough from exports to service their loans.

Economic sovereignty is, in any case, fast eroding. But not until governments acknowledge their interdependence will they properly manage it. Perhaps the industrial democracies can at least sneak up on reform. That would require more informal consultation among their treasuries and central bankers, more frequent coordinated interventions in the exchange markets to keep speculators off balance and a mutually pledged resistance to protectionist pressures at home. Mr. Baker and his fellow ministers abroad have their work cut out for them.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

A Shcharansky Gambit?

The KGB "sacrificed" Anatoli Shcharansky (it cannot be emphasized too strongly that he was never a CIA spy) in exchange for stronger pieces on the board: a handful of professional agents who happened to be caught by Western counterintelligence services. Thus it could be argued that the KGB got the best of the bargain, and the West should watch out.

Is there not a fear now that swapping dissidents, or other hostages, will be tried again? Further, Mr. Shcharansky's continued imprisonment was a powerful and damaging propaganda weapon in the West's hands. This was the sort of human rights issue guaranteed to cloud the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in the summer and stand in the way of a resumption of diplomatic ties with Israel.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Despite all the joy over Mr. Shcharansky's release, we should never lose sight of the fact that the Soviet Union is, and remains, a common dictatorship, where the most elementary human rights are continually being violated.

— De Telegraaf (Amsterdam).

Retreat on the Philippines

President Reagan's retreat from his original desire for a free and fair election acceptable to Filipinos indicates that the [U.S.] bases are more important to him than a functioning democracy in the Philippines. The White House seems to prefer the devil it knows to the unknown quantity represented by Corazon Aquino, who has expressed doubt about the bases. This is a betrayal of the aspirations of Filipinos, so recently stoked up by U.S. pressure for this election.

— The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR FEB. 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Revolution Spreads in Hayti

KINGSTON, Jamaica — The Haytian exiles here have received word that a reign of terror has begun in the black Republic of Hayti. In consequence of the spread of the revolutionary movement, the severest measures are being used by the Government. Executions take place daily, the victims including many prominent politicians. Thirty-six persons at Port-au-Prince were ordered to be shot a few days ago and the commander of the Government troops, who was entrusted with the task, was assassinated after carrying out his commission. The German steamer Allemania, which arrived here [on Feb. 13], reports that she was used to transport large forces from Port-au-Prince to Gonaives and other Haytian ports, as the revolution is spreading over the island.

1936: Norway's Olympic Successes

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Germany — Trimming Sweden by a 2-1 score, the United States entered the final round of the Olympic hockey tournament [on Feb. 13]. The three other teams will be Canada, who beat Germany 6-2; Britain, winner over Hungary, 5-0; and Czechoslovakia, conqueror of Austria, 2-1. The 1,500-meter speed skating provided some keen competition, with Chancellor Hitler among the spectators. Leo Freisinger, the American entry, gave Ivar Ballangrud, the Norwegian veteran, a splendid race in one heat, finally placing fourth, with Charles Mathiessen, Norway, first. The combined ski event of an 18-kilometer run and a small jump again revealed Norwegian superiority, the first three places going to the team from the north.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-8052.
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262009.
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069)726755. Tlx. 416721.
S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.
U.S. subscription: $322 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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An American Duty to the Tyrants' Victims

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The Philippines and Haiti are, of course, quite different countries and cannot seriously be compared beyond the fact that both spawned brutal, corrupt dictatorships. But what they do have in common is a historically close relationship with the United States and a widespread sense among their people "that nothing can be done against America's will," as Le Monde put it recently.

And at last, the Paris newspaper added, Washington understands that in such countries, "when it digs in alongside a bloody tyranny, it only adorns the Soviet Union with the aura of hope." Showing that the United States can reverse this stand is an important foreign policy gain, which can resound around the world and put hope back on the American side.

But it is not enough for the United States to prod Jean-Claude Duvalier of Haiti into exile, and certainly not enough to cluck disapprovingly at President Ferdinand Marcos's outrageous fraud in the Philippines and to suggest that the opposition simply wait until he tires of cheating and killing them.

For the United States, the key point in both of these countries is their intimate involvement with America. Whether that is for better or for worse, it is a fact of their lives and of America's international position and has to be acknowledged.

It means America cannot avoid the dilemma of responsibility. Arranging for "Baby Doc" to flee in luxurious safety and apparently to find asylum in Liberia, a country so miserable and misruled that he should feel at home there, was a crucial first step for Haiti.

What is left behind, however, is scarcely more viable. It is hard to convey what an utterly downtrodden, impoverished, incapacitated country Haiti is. One startling detail: On the flight from the Dominican Republic, which borders Haiti, to Port-au-Prince, the Haitian capital, you can see the frontier from the plane window. It is the line where the green stops and the hills turn barren brown.

Even without a dictator, Haiti has no bootstraps to pull on. It cannot be left to wallow in its misery, for that would make despair even worse after the joyous explosion of relief.

But neither can the United States move in, as it did in the very different situation in Grenada, and try to organize the country. No matter how good the intentions, that would only renew the crypto-colonial cycle and probably lead to a new dictatorship for which the United States would rightly be blamed.

Standing aside or taking over are both bad, but they are not the only choices. This is a case crying for international action. Both political and economic guidance and organization are needed. The best approach could be a joint commission appointed by the Organization of American States and the World Bank charged with preparing elections of a constituent assembly and devising a development program.

There are some very competent Haitians in exile, but probably not enough to provide an effective administration. In any case they are far more likely to go back to create the required team if that can be done in the framework of temporary international supervision.

No real precedent exists for such an effort. The old ideas were League of Nations mandates and trusteeships, but those date from colonialism. Now, the United States would have to take the initiative, but it also has to be seen to be sharing influence and responsibility.

The Philippines is a different case, perhaps trickier in the short term but better off in the long run. It has known decent, democratic government, under President Ramon Magsaysay, and the tragi-farce of elections showed that there is a political and economic infrastructure probably capable of moving the country around. The Roman Catholic Church has put itself on the side of the democrats and can provide strong organizational support. Cardinal Jaime Sin's auxiliary bishop, Monsignor Bacani, has said it would back a campaign of civil disobedience if Mr. Marcos steals the election.

President Reagan, who had to be persuaded to cancel his trip to the Philippines after the murder of Benigno Aquino, said wisely before elections that the United States would help a government that the people themselves found "credible." Now he is waffling by asking Corazon Aquino to cooperate with the tyrant. It would be a disaster to persuade Filipinos that the only way to prove there is no credibility is to take to the streets and spread civil strife. Washington has to make implacably clear to Mr. Marcos that cheats are losers and he must go.

The New York Times.

Moscow's Real Fear on 'Star Wars'

By Alex Gliksman

WASHINGTON — Moscow's fear of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative stems not so much from the strategic component of a nuclear shield but from applications that the research would create for conventional arms. Fear that such research could nullify the Soviet Union's numerical superiority in weapons explains Moscow's willingness to trade from its arsenal to stop the "star wars" program.

The SDI is, first and foremost, a military technology program. The sensors, computers, software and destructive mechanisms it seeks to produce would permit identification and destruction of military targets with great speed and precision. Although Washington speaks of using the technology for strategic defense, it is in conventional warfare that the full potential of technological gains is likely to be realized.

A defense that can protect against 99 percent of the Soviet nuclear arsenal may be judged as not good enough, given the destructive potential of weapons that could survive. Conventional weapons, however, are qualitatively different. If the United States could achieve a technological superiority that would assure destruction of much of the Soviet Union's conventionally armed aircraft, tanks and ships, the Soviet numerical advantage would be less threatening. Technology judged less than ideal for SDI may be perfectly applicable for non-nuclear combat.

Moscow's strength is its ability to mass-produce arms. Washington has spent 20 years wrangling over the MX missile while Moscow has gone ahead with plans to deploy at least two new missile systems in this decade. The Russians significantly outproduce the United States in tanks, combat aircraft and artillery.

Moscow's position has not always been so comfortable. It took the Russians a quarter century of sacrifice to master the quantitative arms game. Now U.S. technology threatens to erase that achievement. America already has an overwhelming lead in producing technologically advanced weapons. The Pentagon reported in 1985 that the Soviet Union was behind in 15 fields of technology and ahead in none. The gap is widening.

No one seems more aware of Soviet technological backwardness than the Russians. In 1984, Marshal Nikolai A. Ogarkov, then military chief of staff, warned of dire consequences if the Soviet Union failed to catch up. Mikhail S. Gorbachev has frequently talked of improving technology and says a "revolution in the economy" is the remedy. He called for loosening of controls on the economy and has started a "computer literacy" drive to place a million computers in Soviet schools by 1990.

Such economic changes will undoubtedly be resisted, and, given the Soviet Union's inability to produce even small computers that work, it is difficult to understand how Moscow could meet its education goals. Some believe that the problems are political and that any reforms may do little. The free flow of ideas is at the heart of technological innovation, but there are few signs that Mr. Gorbachev would risk giving Soviet citizens easy access to computer data banks.

For the Soviet Union to have any hope of catching up with the technological expertise of the West, it needs time. But the "star wars" plan focuses such vast resources on technology that it assures a rapid transformation of the military environment.

It is, therefore, no accident that Evgeny P. Velikhov, a key Gorbachev adviser on SDI, is also a leader of the computer literacy drive. Nor is it mere chance that when Russians speak of "star wars" they talk of its implications in "all spheres" of arms competition, not just strategic defense. Mr. Gorbachev's new disarmament plan would ban exotic conventional weapons, making this concern explicit for the first time.

The Russians are fairly advanced in strategic defense. If they believed that permitting deployment of traditional defenses would deflect SDI research, they would likely agree to it. At the summit meeting in Geneva, Soviet officials hinted that such a proposal was under review. What they find frightening is the research. Moscow sees in arms control a means to slow the effort. In return for a slowdown, the Soviet Union may accept genuine deep cuts in its nuclear arsenal and a great deal more.

The writer is director of strategic defense studies at the UN Association of the United States, a foreign policy research organization. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Gorbachev's Technocrats: For Reform, Not Liberalism

By Seweryn Bialer and Joan Afferica

NEW YORK — As the Soviet Communist Party's Congress approaches, the world is watching for hints about what kind of reform program Mikhail S. Gorbachev intends to pursue. So far, his leadership appears to be managerial and reformist. But reformism in the case of the new Soviet leaders has nothing in common with liberalism — a connection too often made wrongly in the West.

Mr. Gorbachev's leadership is indeed reformist, in the sense that it pursues a major personnel turnover — a generational change in the elite. It re-examines and alters inherited policies and organizations. It seeks to improve central planning and to focus on the crucial issues of technological progress and material incentives aimed at greater productivity.

But Mr. Gorbachev's reformism also stresses authoritarian rule, discipline and predictable conformist behavior. Cultural experimentation, not to mention expanded political rights, has no place in his world. To him, "liberalism" suggests negative characteristics: irresponsibility and permissiveness on the part of leaders and managers; a lack of commitment to hard work and prevailing norms of behavior by individuals. In the past, the inefficiency of the state machinery tempered the oppressiveness of society. Should Mr. Gorbachev prove successful in making the state more efficient, the extent of its oppressiveness also would increase.

The managerial dimension of Mr. Gorbachev's leadership is in keeping with this profoundly nonliberal attitude. The changes he has made enforce strict vertical lines of authority; they do not encourage institutional bargaining and compromise.

Mr. Gorbachev and his associates appear determined to restore discipline and encourage innovation despite the hostility and entrenched interest among party apparatchiks, economic managers, foreign policy functionaries and the armed forces. But their objective is not consensus. It is conformity with their own ideas and initiatives. Their style is that of chief executives who supervise, control and determine the line of action of their subordinates.

It is for this reason that the managerial and reformist leadership of Mr. Gorbachev will find and seek its most congenial allies among the so-called technocrats. What exactly is a technocrat? The quintessential technocrat offers a reforming regime technological expertise, managerial experience and political skills.

Ideally, like the new prime minister, Nikolai Ryzhkov, Mr. Gorbachev's alter ego in economics, the technocrat has risen from rank-and-file worker to the ministerial and central planning level. The technocrat knows the production line, the obstacles facing industrial managers and their subterfuges, the workings of a major industrial ministry, the intricacies of top-level planning and the unwritten political rules of survival and influence in top-level economic administration.

Should Gorbachev succeed in making the state more efficient, its oppressiveness also would increase.

The technocrat is confident of his ability to lead and has few doubts about the "correct" course of action. He is primarily a manager; political maneuvering is only the necessary route to greater scope for his managerial activities. His formula for a better, stronger country can be reduced to four ingredients: leadership, discipline, stratification and technology.

The technocrat condemns the old leadership for failing to preserve a high degree of social discipline in society at large and among workers in particular. If he considers Stalinism anachronistic, he is no less opposed to "rotten liberalism," dissent and permissiveness in work, culture and life — all impediments to the efficient functioning of society.

For him, authority should be just, not liberal. Pragmatic and empirical, he places great faith in coercive methods and material inducements to strengthen labor discipline.

The technocrat opposes the egalitarianism of Nikita Khrushchev and Leonid Brezhnev. To guarantee intense, high-quality work, he wants more stratification, not less. He wishes to widen the material distance between various levels, with the greatest benefit at the top. Energetic, hard-working, well-qualified foremen, engineers, managers and administrators should have a higher monetary stake in success. Within every vocation and profession, sinecures should be abolished and good work rewarded.

In a society where the technological ethos is still strong, where progress is synonymous with technological advance, the technocrat is especially frustrated by the country's relative technological backwardness. His plan of action calls for forging new links between the scientists and engineers employed in institutes of theoretical and applied science and the country's productive enterprises.

He wants to steer central planners away from their preoccupation with quantitative measurements of overall production and toward a deeper concern for technological progress.

But if the technocrat's concentration on advanced technology rings clear, less clear is how technological progress can accelerate sufficiently within the present framework.

When Mr. Gorbachev opens the party congress on Feb. 25, he will join to his impressive political strength the eager expectations of this vast reservoir of reformist technocrats. But any reforms he guides through the Politburo could be undermined after the congress when resolutions adopted there meet inertia, indifference, confusion and hostility at middle and lower levels.

Mr. Gorbachev understands this — and this is where he is counting on the technocrats. At a meeting in May 1985, he made his position clear: "We must, of course, give all our cadres a chance to understand the requirements of the moment at this stage and to adapt themselves accordingly. But anyone who is not prepared to adapt and who, moreover, impedes the resolution of these new tasks should get out of the way. Get out of the way and don't interfere!"

Seweryn Bialer, director of the Research Institute on International Change, is a professor of political science at Columbia University. Joan Afferica is a professor of history at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts. This article, adapted from a longer essay in Foreign Affairs, was contributed to The New York Times.

On NASA: A Symbol In Distress

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON — It begins to appear that something greater than the lone space shuttle Challenger exploded devastatingly over the Atlantic. The intervening days offer evidence that America's space agency is also in danger.

Potentially irreparable harm is being done to public confidence in that important institution — a fact that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration belatedly recognized with the decision Tuesday to make available internal documents that had been withheld.

Still, day by day, headline by headline, leak by leak, the emerging portrait of NASA is that of a once-proud agency become rudderless, uncertain, torn by dissension and low morale.

Damaging disclosures have accumulated daily. They tell of safety problems, raise questions of structural soundness, recount old memos warning of potential catastrophes, cite contradictory accounts of actions taken, and contain reports of internal stresses, political pressures and the toll of fatigue on personnel.

All these float to the surface of the nation's consciousness via anonymous reports from people still within NASA, from past and present consultants to the shuttle program and from people who once played key roles in the space program. Taken together, the impression being created is of possible negligence.

Until Tuesday, NASA allowed itself to be wounded by the way it responded publicly to its greatest crisis. The agency that for years provided the government's most glowing example of successful public relations, a model of how best to win public support and thus funds, appeared to have adopted a policy of stonewalling the press. It even left the impression of not being entirely forthcoming with the presidential commission investigating the shuttle disaster — another point it now is attempting to remedy.

A long-time friend, of intimate acquaintance with the space program over many years as a top official, was talking about NASA's performance after the tragedy, and said sadly:

"They have not handled it well. Houston's not talking to Huntsville and Huntsville's not talking to the Cape and none of the three is talking to Washington. No one's pulling it together. And now you have NASA's own investigation being investigated by the president's commission.

"Now they're in the process of wanting to find a culprit, a scapegoat. They're searching for someone to accuse. What that does is breed dissent and distrust. And it does two other things. One is it develops a cover-up, cover-your-ass mentality. The other is it encourages reckless disclosure. Neither one is at all helpful. I think it's safe to say that NASA will never be the same."

Witnessing a great institution in distress is always unpleasant. That is especially so with NASA at this critical moment in its history. The Challenger explosion came amid increasing questioning about NASA's future mission — as well as increasing economic competition from the Europeans and the Pentagon.

A year ago this week, Ronald Reagan, in a State of the Union address, gave NASA an immense boost with his pledge to accelerate the shuttle program and build a space station.

"Our second American Revolution," he said then, "will push on to new possibilities not only on Earth, but in the next frontier of space. Despite budget restraints, we will seek record funding for research and development. We have seen the success of the space shuttle. Now we are going to develop a permanently manned space station, and new opportunities for free enterprise."

Then came a crushing blow to agency morale when the NASA administrator, James M. Beggs, went on leave after being indicted on charges of manipulating Pentagon contract funds when he was an executive of General Dynamics Corp.

His replacement, acting administrator William R. Graham, was not well-known to the public or inside NASA. All this was prelude to the flight of a space shuttle bearing the first of what were to be many outside civilians in space.

None of this means NASA cannot recover. It does mean that both it and the presidential commission, which is chaired by the distinguished public servant William P. Rogers, have an immense and delicate job: repairing damage to an agency that for a generation has been the proudest symbol of U.S. technological genius.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Growing Out of Debt

In response to "Latin Debtors: Growth Comes First" (Jan. 28):

Must the answers to Latin America's debt crisis be bound to formulations for GNP growth?

In Latin America, Chevrolet and Volkswagen plants churn out cars where yesterday woolen blankets were woven on hand looms. Northern Hemisphere financial institutions ask the few surviving tribes to clear their rain forests to achieve a "lending balance." Should the native Miskito tribes be responsible for balancing the ledger sheets on Wall Street?

The "Baker plan" is another chapter in "How the West Was Lost." It is time to value Latin America for what it is, not for what it is worth.

MICHAEL ENTERSTONE.
Oldenburg, West Germany.

Security Through Policy

The U.S. State Department plans to ask for $4.4 billion to protect embassies and embassy personnel from terrorist attacks, according to the report "Shultz Urges Security Steps Abroad" *(Feb. 6)*. Is it not conceivable that a bit of even-handedness in Arab-Israeli affairs might dissuade Palestinian terrorists — by far the most desperate — from equating the United States with Israel as an implacable enemy? Even the worst fanatics resort to terrorism only after they have despaired of making their point by orderly means.

J.M. BRADLEY.
Bonn.

The Shuttle Disaster

Russell Baker infers from the shuttle disaster that space flight is very dangerous *("Nobody Seemed to Worry," Feb. 5)*.

It may indeed be dangerous, but that is not why Challenger exploded. The accounts of alleged irregularities in the manufacture of the booster rockets suggest that someone failed to do his job properly. Fixing responsibility and improving management will be painful and hard, but surely more fruitful and more honest than decrying the perils of space.

ANDREW CLARK.
Rome.

Qadhafi's 'Makeup'

Bob Woodward's opinion column "Qadhafi: Handle Him With Care" *(Feb. 4)* had me chuckling. He takes his inside dope on Colonel Moamer Qadhafi's "bizarre" character too seriously when he says that the colonel wore makeup, carried a teddy bear and refused to sleep on hotel sheets. It just shows how ignorant U.S. intelligence sources are of Arab behavior.

Colonel Qadhafi probably was wearing "kohl," or coal dust, as an eyeliner, as Arabs have done for centuries. Second, it is common knowledge that he was raised in bedouin fashion and prefers the sand and tent of his youth to lumpy hotel bedding. Finally, I would bet that the colonel, flaky fox that he is, is not the only political biggy to have a teddy bear.

CHUCK PAINTER.
Rome.

هكذا من الاصل

U.S. Moves to Correct Impression That Reagan Sees Marcos as Winner

Philip C. Habib

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has moved to limit confusion and uncertainty created in the Philippines by statements made by President Ronald Reagan about the unresolved presidential election there.

The statements, made by Mr. Reagan at a news conference Tuesday night, were widely interpreted in the Philippines as an endorsement of President Ferdinand E. Marcos over his election challenger, Corazon C. Aquino.

The State Department also was surprised by some of Mr. Reagan's remarks. It sent instructions to the U.S. ambassador in Manila to assure Mrs. Aquino that Mr. Reagan did not mean to imply that he was reconciled to a victory by Mr. Marcos, administration officials said Wednesday.

Mrs. Aquino said she was particularly "alarmed" at a suggestion by Mr. Reagan that both sides in the election might have taken part in violence and vote fraud.

Few people other than Mr. Marcos have asserted that the Aquino forces were involved in such activities.

Neither the State Department nor the team of official U.S. observers that had been in the Philippines has reported any significant violence or fraud carried out by the Aquino camp.

State Department officials were clearly embarrassed Wednesday when they were asked to produce evidence to back up Mr. Reagan's remarks.

The department, eager to clarify the situation but trying at the same time not to appear to be in conflict with the president, indicated that there was no evidence that fraud and violence was committed by the Aquino camp.

Administration officials said that Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth had been told to point out to Mrs. Aquino the importance of a written policy statement issued by Mr. Reagan on Tuesday afternoon.

The statement expressed concern about fraud and violence, but avoided drawing a final conclusion on who had won the election.

The document, which was carefully crafted by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other senior aides, also announced that Philip C. Habib, a longtime U.S. troubleshooter, would go to Manila to provide an assessment for Mr. Reagan.

But Mr. Reagan appeared to complicate the issue at the news conference, administration officials said, by going beyond the written statement and making seemingly offhand remarks.

His words produced widespread speculation in Manila that Mr. Reagan was ready to accept Mr. Marcos's re-election as president despite widespread assertions of fraud and violence by his supporters.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Senator Richard G. Lugar, head of the U.S. observer team, said Wednesday that Mr. Lugar and many members of his group privately believed that Mrs. Aquino would clearly be far ahead if the voting had been held honestly.

The spokesman, Mark Helmke, said the senator and the other observers estimated that Mrs. Aquino would have received from 60 percent to 70 percent of the vote. Mr. Lugar, an Indiana Republican, is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

(Congress may deny further economic or military aid to the Philippines if the election is shown to be "fatally flawed." The Washington Post quoted Mr. Lugar as saying in South Bend, Indiana.)

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, the New York Democrat who heads the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia, said Wednesday that there was clear evidence that government election officials had deprived Mrs. Aquino of as many as 5 million votes.

With those votes, he contended, she would be far ahead.

Reuters

Corazon C. Aquino placed flowers Thursday on the coffin of Evelio Javier, a leader of her election campaign, who was killed by six masked men with rifles in Antique province.

Philip Habib, A Man With A Mission

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Philip C. Habib was spotted by a couple of reporters on Monday having lunch in the State Department cafeteria. Asked what he was doing at the department, the retired troubleshooter responded without batting an eye that he was visiting old friends while passing through Washington to see a daughter who lives here.

It was a classic example of Mr. Habib's skill at preserving diplomatic confidentiality. What he *really was doing in Washington* became clear on Tuesday when President Ronald Reagan announced that he was sending Mr. Habib to the Philippines.

His mission will be to advise Mr. Reagan on how the United States can best ensure that the Filipino people "overcome the grave problems" they face in the aftermath of seriously flawed elections there.

Mr. Habib has had long diplomatic experience in Asia. He has met President Ferdinand E. Marcos and is familiar with many of the leaders in the Philippines.

In many ways, Mr. Habib's mission is similar to his service as Mr. Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East from 1981 to 1983. For the first year of that mission, Mr. Habib sought to work out an arrangement that would avoid a clash between Syria and Israel over Lebanon.

Then, after the Israelis invaded Lebanon in June 1982, he labored on an accord to bring order to that country. Late in the summer of 1982 he succeeded in working out an agreement for the withdrawal of Palestine Liberation Organization forces from Lebanon, but putting *together a peace pact involving* Israel, Syria and the various Lebanese factions eluded him, as it has everyone else who has tried.

He went back to retirement in July 1983, frustrated at not being able to bring peace to the country of his forefathers. He was born in Brooklyn on Feb. 25, 1920, the son of a Lebanese grocer in a Jewish neighborhood.

Mr. Habib has been enlisted to persuade Mr. Marcos that the interests of his nation and of the United States depend on his not trying to steal the election from his challenger, Corazon C. Aquino.

Mr. Habib spent most of his long diplomatic career in the Far East. He was a key State Department official during the Vietnam War, and played a major role in the Paris negotiations to end the war. From 1971 to 1974 he was ambassador to South Korea and from 1974 to 1976 assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

In 1977, until struck by a series of heart attacks, he served as undersecretary of state for political affairs, the highest rank to which a career Foreign Service officer usually can aspire.

U.S. Accuses Philippines, Ethiopia, South Africa of Rights Abuses in '85

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government reported Thursday that serious violations of human rights took place in the Philippines last year but also pointed to "some positive developments" such as government toleration of rallies by the opposition.

The assessment was made in the State Department's annual report on human rights, covering 166 countries.

The report also said that South African police used excessive force in dealing with black unrest and that press freedom there was deteriorating.

In Ethiopia, the State Department said the human rights situation was "deplorable," citing forced resettlement of peasants and arbitrary arrests.

On the Soviet Union, the report failed to note any improvements in respect of human rights since Mikhail S. Gorbachev became leader of the Communist Party last March.

The report said that there were many well-founded reports of human rights abuses by government security forces in the Philippines.

These, it said, included summary executions of civilians, torture, arbitrary arrests, detentions, unlawful searches and disappearances.

The report said positive developments included "the government's toleration of peaceful expressions of political dissent" including large public rallies, and a trend towards greater press freedom.

Although the number of political detainees fell during 1985, there was an increase in the number of political killings and disappearances in the Philippines, the report said.

It said the acquittal in December of General Fabian C. Ver, armed forces chief of staff, of the murder of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. "was not viewed as credible by most Filipinos."

The report was skeptical of government investigations of abuses by military personnel while fighting in insurgency areas.

It said five soldiers were convicted and sentenced out of 123 reported to have been court-martialed.

On the Soviet Union, the State Department said that by the end of the year there had been no clear sign of any intention to increase the level of emigration. It said that Jewish emigration for the year was 1,040, up from 896 in 1984.

The report said Jewish sources estimated that more than 200,000 Jews had letters of invitation from Israel that are needed to leave the Soviet Union.

In 1985, 15 Jewish activists had been sentenced to terms of up to four years in a labor camp, the report said.

It said that some sources estimated up to 1,000 persons might be *confined in psychiatric hospitals* for political or religious reasons.

On South Africa, the report said, "Police often quelled demonstrations with excessive force, utilizing tear gas, bird shot, whips and rubber bullets," as well as live ammunition of larger caliber.

The report said at least four detainees died in circumstances that suggested abuse by police.

Some people detained under the state of emergency decreed in July had alleged torture, the report said, by means said to have included "beatings, eardrum perforations, whippings, forced ingestion of foreign substances, including gasoline *and human hair, and electric* shocks to genitals."

The report said that Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, had exercised power "through arbitrary arrest and intimidation." Government forces and their rebel opponents *committed political murders*, the State Department said.

It said that another "alarming abuse" of human rights "was the government's massive resettlement program which, after the initial movements, was carried out involuntarily with considerable loss in human lives."

This was a reference to the transfer of famine victims from the drought-stricken north.

On Turkey, the report said that respect for human rights improved in 1985 but that there were still credible reports of torture.

Mrs. Mandela Confident Husband Will Be Freed

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned black nationalist, Nelson Mandela, said she believes the government wants to release her husband but is hesitating, fearing the impact that he would have on the black majority population.

She predicted Wednesday that his release would trigger a mass popular response on the scale of Mohandas K. Gandhi's protest march to the sea or Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's return to Tehran, which would swamp the streets and "bring the country to a standstill."

She added, however, that in her view, the government needed to free him to reduce international pressure.

Most sources close to the situation, including Mrs. Mandela, believe the government has made a firm decision to release Mr. Mandela, who has served 24 years of a life sentence for plotting to overthrow white minority rule, but predictions vary about when this is likely to happen.

Mrs. Mandela said that she had no doubts that the government had decided to release Mandela but that she felt it would be "a matter of months rather than weeks" before he is free.

"I imagine he might come out around midyear," she added, emphasizing that this was "just a feeling I have" and was not based on any direct communication with the authorities. She said the authorities had not spoken to her or her husband about his release recently.

Mrs. Mandela also revealed that her husband would refuse to leave South Africa as part of a prisoner exchange, which the government is known to be eager to negotiate, and that if released inside the country he would resume the leadership of the outlawed African National Congress, ignoring legal restrictions on it and confronting the government with the problem of whether to re-arrest him.

Mrs. Mandela said a "change in the atmosphere" at Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison, where her husband is held, was one of the indications she had had that he might be freed. He was being well-treated and for the first time she was being given unlimited visiting rights, she said.

■ **Botha, U.S. Official Confer**

South Africa's foreign minister, R. F. Botha, and the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Charles A. Crocker, discussed Mr. Mandela at a meeting Thursday in Geneva, a South African official said, according to United Press International.

A spokesman for Mr. Botha confirmed that the two discussed Mr. Mandela, but refused to give details of their talks. U.S. officials *also refused comment.*

The spokesman said that Mr. Botha and Mr. Crocker also discussed South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, which is administered by South Africa.

Mr. Crocker leads a Western effort to obtain independence for Namibia.

Okello Disavows Any Control Of Former Ugandan Troops

Reuters

KAMPALA, Uganda — Lieutenant General Tito Okello, the former leader of Uganda who was overthrown in January, was quoted Thursday as saying that he had no intention of regaining power, but could not stop his soldiers from fighting his country's new government.

Felix Onama, a former defense minister who recently visited General Okello in southern Sudan, said that the overthrown head of state was considering a return to Uganda and that his main wish was to live in peace.

He quoted General Okello as saying that he had no control over his former troops in northern Uganda who are fighting the government of the new president, Yoweri Museveni. Mr. Museveni's National Resistance Army captured Kampala last month and now control the southern half of the country.

"Tito told us that he has no control over those people and he has no soldier fighting to return him to power," Mr. Onama said. "Therefore, there was no point in giving any assurance about the troops fighting in the north."

[Radio Uganda said Thursday that National Resistance Army had captured the northeastern town of Soroti, 150 miles (about 240 kilometers) north of Kampala, and were advancing northward along two fronts in an attempt to eliminate opposition from the deposed military junta, United Press International reported from Kampala.]

Mr. Onama's account was the first confirmation that General Okello was in Sudan since he fled Kampala before the capital fell to Mr. Museveni's guerrillas. Khartoum's embassy in Nairobi had denied earlier reports that General Okello was in Sudan.

Mr. Onama said that he met General Okello earlier this week in the southern Sudanese city of Juba, about 80 miles north of the border with Uganda. The meeting was at General Okello's request, Mr. Onama said, adding that he had been sent by Mr. Museveni as the new president's emissary.

He said that he also had visited Khartoum, where the Sudanese leader, General Abdul Rahman Swareddahab, assured him that Sudan would help return any Ugandan soldiers who had committed atrocities. General Swareddahab added that he would not allow his country to be used as a base for attacks against its neighbor, Mr. Onama said.

Politicians May Come and Go But Nigeria's Obas Remain

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

EJIGBO, Nigeria — A swath of torn roadway elbows through the thinning rain forest here, hooking through a few reddish mud-walled buildings that cling precariously to its edges.

Where the road veers north, a clutter of cement buildings in pastels of yellow and pink huddles amid dark, tin-roofed houses. Here reigns the *ogiyan* of Ejigbo, the king of this part of Yoruba land and one of the hundreds of traditional rulers, or *obas*, who continue to exercise influence over the material and spiritual lives of rural Nigerians.

"It is heritage," said the ogiyan, Omowonuola Oyeyode, settling into a brown Naugahyde armchair behind a linoleum-topped tea table on an Oriental rug. "Traditional rulers are the foundation of Nigeria and indeed of Africa. It is my role to lead my people."

Seated on grass mats to the ogiyan's right, several local chiefs in brilliantly colored robes lounged against a palace wall, part of the royal retinue. As each chief arrived, he momentarily prostrated himself on the pale blue mats before the ogiyan. To the ruler's left, retainers, *their heads shaved, sat, some dozing* in the humid heat.

Until Britain bombarded Lagos in 1851, virtually all aspects of the lives of those people who lived in what is now Nigeria were touched by the authority of traditional rulers. Since independence in 1960, the fortunes of traditional rulers have waxed and waned with changing administrations, some of which have been tolerant of obas, others of which have sought to curtail their traditional prerogatives.

With Nigeria now under its sixth military government, the role of traditional rulers in Nigerian society has once more become the subject of public discussion. Major General Ibrahim Babangida, the president, has exhorted his citizens to debate the country's political future. As part of that charge, Nigerians have been asked to define the place of their traditional rulers.

"*In the olden days, obas did all* what the military government now does," Oba Oyeyode said. "We made legislation and saw to its implementation. We adjudicated disputes. We directed the appeasement of the gods as a rallying point for communal efforts. The so-called republican government took over most duties of the obas. But it still cannot penetrate to the grass roots. The people are loyal to their obas."

In many respects, the ogiyan represents the new breed of traditional ruler, one with a modern education and a former career. The ogiyan, who his aides say is in his late 30s, is a graduate of the University of Ibadan, perhaps Nigeria's finest institution of higher learning.

He ascended to the throne in 1973 after teaching grade school. As is common in Yoruba land, the southwestern part of Nigeria, he was chosen ogiyan by a group of kingmakers, the nine chiefs of Ejigbo who determined who among the former ruler's sons was best suited to succeed to kingship.

"I have seven brothers," the ogiyan said. "After my father died, the king makers met. The candidate has to be acceptable to a majority. In my case, six out of nine voted for me."

In Yoruba land, the ogiyan is one of the more senior traditional rulers. His entire life is absorbed with the duties of kingship. At lesser levels of kingship and chieftainship, traditional responsibilities can be a part-time activity.

> **'Traditional rulers are the foundation of Nigeria and indeed of Africa. It is my role to lead my people.'**
>
> *— Oba Omowonuola Oyeyode, the ogiyan of Ejigbo.*

More than 250 miles (405 kilometers) to the east, in the land of the Ibos, Chief Chris O. Oranyeli worries more about his chickens than his duties as chief.

"I usually spend one day out of seven on chieftain issues," Chief Oranyeli said, as he bustled around his chicken farm making sure eggs were being collected. Although he lives in Asaba, his chieftaincy was granted by the *aga*, or king, of his hometown of Oko.

"In my own place I am the equivalent of defense and foreign affairs minister," he said. "I deal with anything involving the relationship with other villages. In the old days it used to be a military post. Now, of course, it isn't. Mostly it involves land problems. Things have changed a lot."

Nduka I. Eya, a senior official of Anambra state in eastern Nigeria, whose responsibilities include chieftaincy matters, said politicians and government officials usually had few links with the average Nigerian. "They see us once in their lifetime," he said. "We raise dust in our big vehicles, and they go back to their farms."

As a way of broadening contacts with the village, civil administrators often rely on traditional rulers.

At the same time, he said, cracks are appearing in the integrity of the system of traditional rulership. "Where this thing of tradition is not clear, people throw money about and get elected as chiefs," Mr. Eya said. Furthermore, he said, there are cases of chiefs and rulers being deposed by their subjects.

Recently, eight elders from Umuezeama, a village in the east, placed an advertisement in The New Nigerian to announce that they were removing their chief.

"For many years now," the elders wrote, "there has been a general feeling that he has not been living up to the people's expectations of him as regards the services he renders to the village. He is not approachable, and he is impervious to reasoning and advice. He must go to usher in a suitable climate under which every son and daughter would be free to contribute for the progress of the village."

The notice was signed by the right index fingerprint of each elder.

In Ejigbo, like administrators everywhere, the ogiyan is harried by budgetary problems. "In my own case," he said, "the hardest thing is to be able to sustain the throne. The amount of spending is more than income. A lot of philanthropic gifts have to be given. My people give me tribute, but it is not enough."

Even more troubling, he said, has been his inability to bring money to the town. "The biggest problem is bad roads and the lack of piped water," he said. "I have to appeal to the state government. But governments change, and they lose sight of us."

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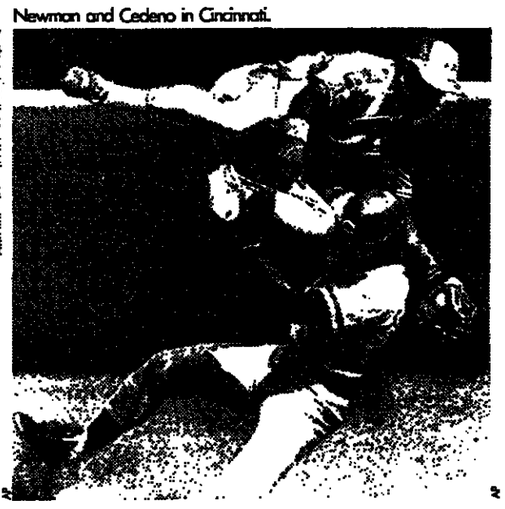

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France to Step Up Arms Delivery to Chad

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIS — France announced Thursday it would step up arms shipments to its former African colony of Chad following a new offensive by Libyan-backed rebels against government-held positions.

The Socialist government underlined its concern about the sudden flare-up in the 20-year-old civil war in Chad by sending Defense Minister Paul Quilès to Ndjamena on Thursday evening for urgent talks with President Hissène Habré.

According to reports from the Chadian capital, the latest fighting took place south of the 16th parallel, which Paris has pledged to defend against the northern-based rebels.

The Chadian Embassy in Paris announced Thursday night that "Libyan troops" had attacked a government outpost at Ziguey, south of the 15th parallel and less than 200 miles (324 kilometers) from the capital. The report could not be immediately confirmed.

"By this offensive, Qadhafi is defying the people of Chad, the countries of Africa, and the friends of Chad," the ambassador to France, Allam-Mi Ahmad, said in a statement. He was referring to Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader.

The ambassador urged France to respond to "Tripoli's challenge".

France sent some 3,000 soldiers to Chad in August 1983 in support of the government of Mr. Habré, but pulled them out the following year under an agreement with Libya for a mutual troop withdrawal.

American satellite pictures subsequently showed that Colonel Qadhafi's regime reneged on the deal and maintained a sizeable force in northern Chad.

The latest rebel offensive follows a logistical buildup by forces loyal to the former president Goukouni Oueddei along the "red line," as the French call the security zone.

The Libyans flew French journalists to the town of Chicha earlier this month to view the rebels' new military hardware, which included light airplanes, heavy mortars, and antiaircraft guns.

The announcement of accelerated French supplies to the government side was made by President François Mitterrand's adviser for African affairs, Guy Penne, who was sent to Ndjamena earlier this week for talks with Mr. Habré.

France already supplies the Chadian government with most of the arms that it requires for its 5,000-man army.

Speaking in Libreville, Gabon, Mr. Penne described the latest outbreak of fighting as "very serious and very important," and said that France would respond "appropriately."

With little over a month to go before crucial legislative elections in France, political analysts here believe that Mr. Mitterrand would be very reluctant to dispatch French troops to Chad for the second time in his presidency.

The Chad government has claimed that several thousand Libyan troops are fighting alongside the rebels. The rebels have denied active Libyan involvement in the fighting, but acknowledge that they depend on Tripoli for most of their logistical support.

At the annual Franco-African summit in Paris last December, Mr. Mitterrand warned Colonel Qadhafi against mounting a military operation in southern Chad.

Marcos, Aquino Offer Divergent Plans on Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

ple," she added in a reference to rallies she plans to call to protest the conduct of the election.

The body of a prominent political supporter of the Aquino campaign, Evelio Javier, former governor of Antique province, was flown to Manila Thursday for burial. Mrs. Aquino — whose husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., a longtime political rival of Mr. Marcos, was murdered at Manila airport in August 1983 — joined several thousand other mourners at a commemorative mass for Mr. Javier.

He was shot dead Tuesday by six masked men in what the opposition claims is part of a campaign of provocation and intimidation by the ruling party.

Lieutenant General Fidel V. Ramos, chief of the Philippine Constabulary, on Wednesday ordered a group of his men in Antique arrested and disarmed as suspects in the case.

Mr. Marcos deplored what he called the brutal slaying of Mr. Javier, but said leaders of his party in the provinces had also been victims of opposition violence. He blamed his opponents for starting the trouble.

Opposition leaders said Mrs. Aquino and her vice-presidential running mate, Salvador H. Laurel Jr., would take part in a "people's rally" in central Manila Sunday.

They said the mass rally — at which Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Laurel were expected to be "proclaimed" winners of the election — would be the first of a series in cities throughout the Philippines to show that she had overwhelming popular support.

The planned start of the campaign of peaceful mass action to try to force Mr. Marcos' resignation will coincide with the expected arrival in Manila at the weekend of Philip C. Habib, who has been named by President Reagan as his special envoy to "assess the desires and needs" of people in the Philippines where the United States has important military bases.

Counting of votes also continued by two different organizations, with conflicting results. The government election commission gave Mr. Marcos 7,164,393, or 52 percent, to Mrs. Aquino's 6,523,569, or 48 percent, with 65 percent of the precincts in.

Tallies by the voluntary watchdog organization, the National Movement for Free Elections, known as Namfrel, showed Mrs. Aquino ahead, 7,158,679, or 52.3 percent, to 6,532,362, or 47.3 percent for Mr. Marcos, based on 64 percent of the precincts.

Heads of the Roman Catholic hierarchy from different parts of the Philippines gathered in Manila Thursday to consider what role the church should play in the election controversy and its aftermath. A statement is expected Friday.

They disclosed that on Wednesday the president's wife, Imelda R. Marcos, who is a cabinet minister, visited Cardinal Jaime Sin, archbishop of Manila, and pleaded with him not to endorse an opposition civil disobedience campaign because it might have a substantial impact on the way President Reagan and his administration viewed her husband.

■ **Ambassador to Bonn Resigns**

The Philippine Embassy said Thursday its ambassador had resigned unexpectedly, The Associated Press reported from Bonn.

West Germany's ZDF public television reported his departure was intended to protest against President Marcos's government.

The embassy's chargé d'affaires, Delia Albert, said Ambassador Ramon V. del Rosario was in Manila, where he turned in his resignation. Mr. Albert gave no further details and declined to speculate about why the ambassador quit.

Reuters

HOUSE ARREST — Police in Seoul surrounded Thursday the home of Kim Dae Jung, a dissident placed under house arrest as part of a crackdown on an opposition campaign for direct presidential elections.

Shcharansky Says Thaw Can Aid Human Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

was fed well in the last two months in preparation for his release and had gained 22 pounds.

Convicted of spying for the United States, Mr. Shcharansky was freed Tuesday in Berlin in an East-West exchange and flew to Israel, where he joined his wife, who had not seen him since she left the Soviet Union the day after their 1974 wedding.

Mr. Shcharansky said Wednesday that he expected that his mother, Ida P. Milgrom, his brother Leonid, and other relatives soon would receive exit visas as part of the deal in which he was released.

In Washington, the U.S. State Department said that the Soviet Union had indicated Mrs. Milgrom and family members would be allowed to emigrate to Israel but the U.S. statement gave no details of their possible emigration.

■ **Defiant Departure**

Earlier, Henry Kamm of The New York Times reported:

Mr. Shcharansky, describing his release from a Soviet labor camp, said Wednesday that he had flung himself into the snow and refused to continue on his way because his escorts tried to confiscate a book of Psalms that his wife had sent him from Israel.

"They took all my possessions from me," he said on Israeli television, speaking in Hebrew. "I said I would not leave the country without the Psalms, which helped me so much. I lay down in the snow and said, 'Not another step.' "

Mr. Shcharansky said that the guards examined the book's bindings, presumably for hidden material, and returned it.

In the Israeli television account, Mr. Shcharansky said that the book of Psalms had earlier cost him 130 days in solitary confinement because he had gone on a hunger strike when prison guards wanted to confiscate it as religious literature, which is forbidden to Soviet inmates.

He said that the Soviet authorities had invented the charges that he was a spy.

"It was not even clear what country I was spying for," he said. "I remember going to prison after the trial. They spoke of me on radio and in the newspapers in Russia, and one officer asked me if I had been a spy for Japan."

When Mr. Shcharansky was sentenced in 1978, there were suggestions in the Soviet press that he had been working for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. President Jimmy Carter specifically denied this.

Inspection of 747s Ordered in Britain

Reuters

LONDON — British aviation officials ordered inspections Thursday of all Boeing 747s at London's Heathrow Airport after a piece of an engine was found on a runway.

Officials of the British Airports Authority said they had found a section from a thrust reverser, which is used as a brake on aircraft landings, of a Pratt & Whitney engine from a 747. They said the incident was likely to have occurred when more power than necessary was used on a landing, resulting in the part being blown off.

The discovery came one day after British Airways said it had found and repaired cracks in a second and third 747. The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration has urged airlines to inspect the jets for cracks.

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WEEKEND

February 14, 1986

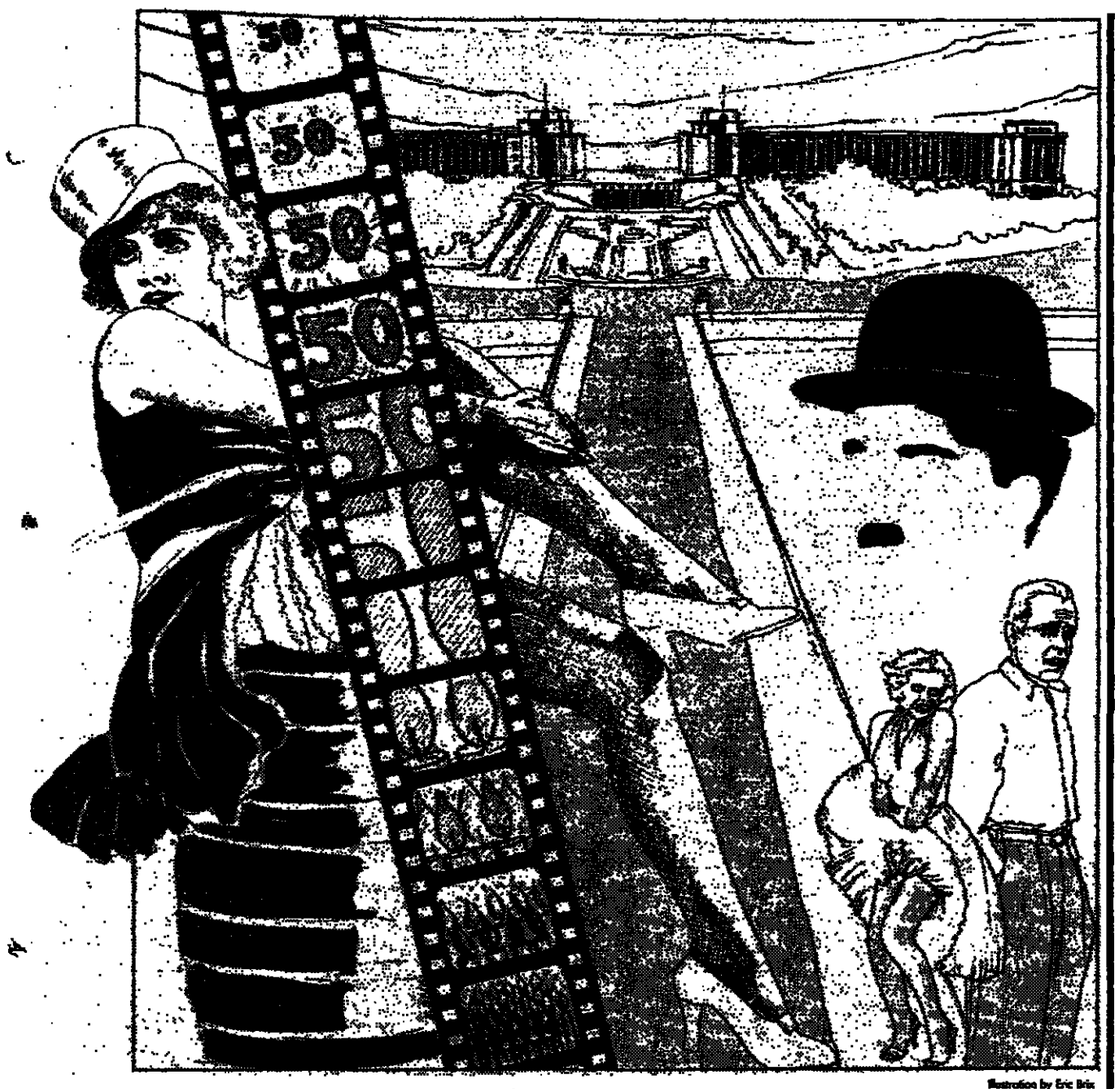

Illustration by Eric Brin

France's Cinémathèque Reaches 50, The Work of a Visionary Enthusiast

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — The Cinémathèque Française has reached its 50th anniversary and, having been granted more generous government support, is celebrating the occasion with yearlong festivities.

Its rise to be the most renowned of film museums is due in large part to the dogged determination of its visionary founder, the late Henri Langlois. An envious fellow curator once contemptuously referred to him as "an enthusiast." He was one.

Fired with the idea of rescuing films from oblivion, it was his persuasive ardor that moved famous filmmakers to entrust their work to him and — as we shall see — to him alone. Jean Cocteau called him "the old dragon who guards our treasures." But he was never old. He died at 62 in 1977, overworked and worried, but his youthful enthusiasms never deserted him.

Today he is a legend. An American critic, Richard Roud, has written an invaluable book about him, *"A Passion for Films,"* which has just appeared in a French edition. Reading it makes clear that without Langlois the history of the cinema might have been written but never seen. He devoted his life to serve as keeper of the seventh art's flame.

He was born in the Turkish city of Smyrna (now Izmir) where his French father was in charge of a news agency. The father was mobilized in 1914, but the mother and son spent the war years in Turkey. Obliged to flee in the postwar turmoil of 1920, the family boarded a French battleship to Marseille.

The boy Henri was already a movie fan and cut the classes of his Paris lycée to attend matinees. He failed to obtain a diploma, but that did not trouble him. Thomas Edison — who among other feats was a cinematic pioneer — was also a school dropout.

Langlois's father sent his problem son to a printing shop to train at filing and classification, instruction that was to aid him later as a curator. The publisher of a film trade journal, impressed by his fervor, agreed that there was a need to preserve old films and financed the impatient crusader and his associate, Georges Franju, a poster designer, to buy such copies as they could find. These were stacked in the family bathtub. The movement and the collection grew and a society for subscription film projections was formed. In 1936 the statutes of the Cinémathèque Française were signed.

When the International Federation of Film Archives was organized Langlois, already known and respected, was voted its French representative. Another member, Frank Hensel, was the German appointee. He was director of the Reichsfilmarchiv in Berlin. During the occupation he reappeared in Paris in the uniform of a major. He was, however, more loyal to his artistic conscience than to Hitler, saving films condemned to destruction by the Nazi propaganda authorities. Hensel, placed in charge of cinema for the German Army, was also employed by the Ministry of Transportation. This connection made it possible for him to gather films from all over Europe and he made the cellar of the Palais de Chaillot into a huge storeroom for their keeping.

IN the postwar era Langlois informed the Hollywood studios of the copies of their films he had in his possession. Prints were often stolen and sold for illegal circulation. His honesty, rare in the trade, won their confidence and cooperation. He had similar friendly relations with all the film firms in Europe, in the Orient, the Soviet Union and South America.

He was an internationalist and his program included everything he could find on celluloid from the early pioneering of the Lumière brothers, experimental shorts from Third World lands to the box-office hits of past and present. These programs in which W.C. Fields comedies jostled with surrealistic efforts, westerns and musical spectacles, provided a rounded education for critics and for a group of cinematic beginners who were to launch the New Wave: Jean-Luc Godard, François Truffaut, Claude Chabrol and the Greek-born Costa-Gavras, then a student in Paris, who has replaced Langlois as director of the Cinémathèque.

Langlois was a startling figure on first sight. He was of towering build and stout, and wore his unkempt hair long, its black locks dangling on his broad forehead and cascading over his collar. The jacket of his baggy suit was powdered with cigarette ash. He drank little, but was an eager eater and consumer of sweets. Though clean-shaven, he resembled the portraits of Balzac in size and bulk, and with his drive that caused him to work until he dropped in exhaustion he might have stepped from the pages of the novelist who wrote of obsessive manias.

He was something of an impresario. Screen stars, directors and producers cottoned to him at once. He had the gift of making friends quickly. He would invite cinema notables to Paris for retrospective showings of their films — Lillian Gish, Mary Pickford, Marlene Dietrich, Blanche Sweet, *Charlie Chaplin, Gloria Swanson (who* was invited to a party at the Cinémathèque on her 75th), Orson Welles, King Vidor, Clarence Brown and Josef von Sternberg were among his honored guests. The news coverage of their visits revealed the esteem they held for the Cinémathèque and its creator.

A feat of which he was especially proud was his "rediscovery" of a scintillating actress of the silent screen, Louise Brooks, a dynamic brunette with page-boy bob who scampered as a flapper in Hollywood features and then went to Berlin to emerge as a great actress in Pabst's "Lulu." When the talkies came her career crashed. She was a weak linguist and her haughty independence had offended the moguls of Los Angeles. No one had heard of her for 30 years. She had become a salesgirl at Saks Fifth Avenue and lived in a cold-water Greenwich Village flat. Langlois invited her to Paris and his pro-

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Deconstruction and All That, From Yale's Critical Jungle

by Colin Campbell

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — The English department at Yale used to resemble a sort of English country estate. It included a great house of many wings and rooms (the Elizabethan Pavilion, the Metaphysical Poets Billiard Parlor, the T.S. Eliot Chapel and so forth) and, normally, one entered this house via certain well-marked paths and avenues that ran through a spacious park. The park looked as though nature had placed it there, but it was actually quite artificial, a typical landscape *à l'anglais.*

Everything was in order. And despite the rival claims of such ancient estates as Oxford and Cambridge, and despite the genius of Harvard and few other houses, Yale's English department was in many ways the envy of the English-speaking world.

But a dense jungle has grown up around this house of literature, and the normal route these days into the Shelley Bedchamber isn't up the stairs but through the window, by liana. The estate is choked with new theoretical plants and weird new beasts of criticism, many of them French — as if a tropical French colony, a Paris with snakes, had sprung up from the turf. Some fear the jungle also shields a guerrilla camp from which armed nihilists have been launching raids on the academic countryside.

Since the late 1970s, a group sometimes called the "Hermeneutic Mafia" (and at other times "Yale Critics," the "Yale School" of criticism, or simply "wild men") has grown astonishingly influential in the study of literature at Yale. The group is unquestionably brilliant. In fact, early last month, a quintessentially "Yale Critic" — Professor J. Hillis Miller, who has been attacked by some traditionalists for obscurantism and nihilism — became president of the Modern Language Association, the country's most august group of college teachers of English and other languages and the publisher of some of the field's most respectable academic articles. Miller's appointment by his peers is highly significant. The "wild men" have evidently conquered the field.

Literary criticism at Yale has been distilling and reflecting intellectual currents that have been rippling through the humanities and the social sciences generally. These currents include structuralism, which sees languages and cultures determined by an unvarying, timeless "structure"; semiotics, or the intricate new science and philosophy of signs and meanings; hermeneutics, or the science of interpretation (a science that has retained some of the traditional and even mystical preoccupations of its origins in biblical exegesis); various Marxisms and neo-Marxisms; feminism; psychoanalysis; the history and philosophy of reading. Universities across the country now deal in such marvels. But Yale has led the way in one or two of these fields, and has done so with its usual panache.

THE term "Yale School," however, refers not to Marxism or feminism (which have their champions at Yale) but mainly to the "post-structuralist" philosophic species known as deconstruction. "Post-structural-ism" is a term that lumps together various French and other thinkers who write as though they want to overthrow oppressive philosophic structures by subverting language. Deconstruction was invented by Jacques Derrida, a professor of philosophy at the Ecole Normale Superieure in Paris, and Derrida is still the movement's leading theoretician and King Babar.

Just 20 years ago, at Johns Hopkins University in 1966, Derrida delivered his first lectures in the United States. The movement has been upsetting people and texts since, especially over the last decade. Yale has played a big part in these developments. For one thing, it keeps inviting Derrida to conduct yearly seminars at Yale. For another, several of Yale's most prominent literary critics have adopted Derrida's ways of thinking and have helped disseminate his name and style, as well as their own, through the Yale English Department and into English departments everywhere.

What is deconstruction? To "deconstruct" a text is pretty much what it sounds like — to pick the thing carefully apart, exposing what deconstructors see as the central fact and tragic little secret of Western philosophy — namely, the circular tendency of language to refer to itself. Because the "language" of a text refers mainly to other "languages" and texts — and not to some hard, extratextual reality — the text tends to have several possible meanings, which usually undermine one another. In fact, the "meaning" of a piece of writing — it doesn't matter whether it's a poem or a novel or a philosophic treatise — is indeterminate.

Uli Anderson

Jacques Derrida.

In Yale's Tropiques de Critique, the text and its readings are everything. Authors, history and other texts are secondary. Derrida, in a typically bold and outrageous way, has gone so far as to say that writing is more basic than speaking, that speaking is only a form of writing. But there's more. Because all writing is said to be metaphorical, working by tropes and figures, it follows that trained deconstructors should be able to interpret texts of all sorts, not just "literature."

The above still gives little sense of the movement's style. But you get a whiff of that as soon as you pick up the 1979 manifesto of the Yale critics, "Deconstruction and Criticism," which is described in the preface as "neither a polemical book nor a manifesto in the ordinary sense."

An essay by Harold Bloom, a Yale professor — who is not a deconstructor but whose thought and style are comparably radical — begins this way: "The word meaning goes back to a root that signifies 'opinion' or 'intention,' and is closely related to the word moaning." Perfect.

To get a quick fix on the humid place, someone suggests a talk with Bloom, the most original literary critic in America.

Unfortunately, Bloom is in an elegiac mood.

"You cannot go anywhere," he cries, "without running into various covens and sects and various new orthodoxies of a self-righteous kind. There are the purple-haired semioticians; there are the deconstructionists; there are those who have abolished anything like a coherent discourse, for whom every text is an aberration.

"To try to find out what's going on at Yale now is beyond my power," he says. He speaks of "punk ideologies," of "vicious feminism," of new modes of "stifling doctrine" and of new Stalinisms. He describes one young member of the English Department as "an out-and-out Marxist agitator" and "a horse's ass," and he says some leftist notions of bourgeois art have grown so crude as to be unrecognizable. "It's almost the poet-as-slumlord theory. They have their colleagues terrified."

One wonders if he has gone over to the neoconservative camp. But, no. Not Bloom. The neoconservatives call Bloom a wild man, he says. He calls them "fourth-rate reactionaries." As for neoconservative literary critics, Bloom says, "They don't know a poem from a hole in the ground."

Dozens of books and several periodicals have been published on deconstruction, and not a few of them focus on Yale.

For better or worse, deconstruction has become widely institutionalized. Derrida has lectured at the University of Virginia on the deconstruction of the Declaration of Independence, and the stuff is spreading like kudzu. "I've just come back from Uruguay," Miller said last December about a trip with his colleague in the English and comparative literature departments Professor Geoffrey H. Hartman. "It wasn't our idea, but what the Uruguayans wanted us to do was to explain deconstruction."

NOT surprisingly, some people would like to see deconstruction stay in Uruguay.

For one thing, the field is strewn with hard words and notions, and deconstructors haven't always been conscientious about keeping the path clear. They also delight in word play, which can make their ideas even more complicated.

Several of the tropicritics, allegedly so free-spirited, are forever writing about what "we" feel when "we" read Rilke, as if their sensibilities were attuned to the pulse of the age. The reader's irritation may lead to more thoughtful doubts. It's often said, for instance, that the radical skepticism of Derrida and his friends about what words "mean" is far too impatient with the multiple, practical functions of language. Moreover, the writings of the deconstructors themselves obviously "mean" certain things.

From the political left, growing bands of literary critics have been castigating deconstruction at Yale as an empty, elitist, bourgeois game.

As for the political right, it's probably safe to say that deconstruction drives neoconservatives mad. At a neoconservative academic conference last spring, for instance, Peter Shaw, a professor of English, roused his audience at New York University to lusty approval when he warned that deconstruction and other poststructuralist excesses were demolishing traditional values and meanings.

At least a few other detractors of deconstruction tend to see professors of English as frustrated poets and novelists.

It's time to see Hartman — sometime poet, prolific essayist and one of the authors of the deconstructionist manifesto — and let him answer these potshots.

He nods to various political objections to deconstruction, concedes that the French are apt to toss their critical coconuts too playfully, and he speaks of the Bible and some Jewish themes, a growing interest of his. He responds softly, rationally. He makes Les Critiques des Tropiques sound almost ordinary. This is especially interesting because deconstruction originally seemed such a hard, strange, tooth-breaking sort of nut. Might it, after all, have a humanistic core?

"We're caught in a squeeze play between the neoconservatives and the New Left," he says. Conservatives ("fundamentalists and foundationists," he calls them) suffer from "the anxiety of frontiers" when dealing with thinkers such as Derrida. The radical new

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The Identity Picture: Everything Except the Personality

PARIS — The windows of neighborhood photographers with their stiff brides and earnest communicants and gleaming babies are mesmerizing; so are the samples tacked on the walls of automatic photo machines with their beamish narcissism and teen-age giggles.

Almost the most interesting is the identity picture, whether taken by a photographer or a machine. It is the face the sitter wishes to present to officialdom, solid and impersonal.

MARY BLUME

As an image it is — or should be — as precise as a mirror. But one's first remark on looking at an identity picture is inevitably, "It doesn't look like me."

A portrait may be defined as a particular view of what makes a person different. An identity picture shows how similar the subject is to other people — how classifiable he or she is.

The great classifier was Alphonse Bertillon (1853-1914), whose work forms the center of an exhibition called "Identités," at the Centre Nationale de la Photographie in Paris (13 Avenue du Président-Wilson, until Feb. 24).

Bertillon was the son of a doctor who was also a pioneer in statistical anthropology. Alphonse, who was not a very clever student, found a job with the Paris police, ultimately perfecting the identification system that was first published in 1890 and is still used today.

Based on botany and zoology, Bertillon's classifications depended upon careful measurement of each subject, full-face and profile photographs and descriptions of each feature, which would then be separately studied and slotted into a group.

Ears roused Bertillon to lyric heights — "unchanging and immutable from birth," he wrote, "free from the influences of environment and education, this organ remains for all life as the intangible legacy of heredity and intrauterine life."

The start of the identity photograph can be traced to the "portrait visiting card," which became popular in the mid-19th century. The portraits on the *cartes de visite* were not identity photographs, but they showed that photography was becoming part of life and was, in effect, being used to describe a person.

By the mid-1850s it was suggested in Paris that criminals' photographs be taken and filed, and in St. Petersburg in 1865 there was a failed attempt to use ID pictures in the prison system. In England and France doctors and directors of lunatic asylums photographed their patients. Cesare Lombroso in Italy and Francis Galton in England determined that criminal types existed on the basis of photographs.

Private faces becoming official property was a step toward the loss of individuality, as the Goncourt sadly noted: "The customs of Paris of 1830-48 have vanished materially and morally. . . . The Interior is dying. Life threatens to become public."

The sinister side of the identity photograph soon became apparent when after the fall of the Commune, photographs of 40,000 suspected Communards, including women and children, were taken and filed. In 1960, nearly 100 years later, during the Algerian war, a French soldier named Marc Garanger was ordered to take identity pictures of native women for army archives. The pictures of Moslem women, rudely unveiled but proudly decked in their jewels, are so full of outrage and hate that they pass beyond ordinary identity pictures and become strange and violent portraits.

THE French identity card, with photograph affixed, which every citizen must carry at all times, was instituted by the Vichy government in 1940. By 1942 the word "Jew" was stamped across the appropriate cards, facilitating roundups.

In the German extermination camps, for studies of racial types, identity pictures were taken of those about to die. Photographs of women and children at Auschwitz are included in the exhibition, blown up, and they are quite unbearable.

The identity picture is a means of classifying an entire population. As such it can also have a symbolic meaning, most dramatically shown in the Prague demonstration where a greatly enlarged photograph of Jan Palach was held high as a flag. Palach, a young student, burned himself alive to protest the Russian invasion of 1968.

Identity pictures decorate graves and are held aloft by despairing wives and mothers in places — Beirut, Cyprus, Buenos Aires — where men have disappeared without a trace. They have also become art — material for filmmakers, photographers and painters.

In its origins the word identity is associated with particularity, individuality. The identity photograph is precisely the opposite: a reduction, a means of categorizing. It is a portrait without an I. ■

Some of Alphonse Bertillon's subjects.

TRAVEL

In Well-Fed Lyon, the Mères Are Still in Charge of the Kitchen

LYON — For a few days, at least, forget about amuse-gueules and petits fours, starched linens and excessive culinary refinement. Roll up your sleeves, put on your walking shoes, turn your thoughts to no-frills eating, and enjoy.

For here in Lyon, a big city with the soul of a working-class village, home cooking from the heart is still in style. And, despite mumblings to the contrary, there are still a handful of old-fashioned, traditional *mères Lyonnaises* to feed you, scold you, tell you what you'll eat and what you won't.

The first thing to know about eating at some restaurants in Lyon is that you may have to forgo certain traditional dining customs. Like menus. Or choices. Or a change of silverware with each course. Don't

PATRICIA WELLS

be deterred. Pretend you're at your French grandmother's, and your palate and pocketbook will applaud you in the end. Picky eaters, don't apply. Just display a bit of interest in Lyon and in France, and you'll be warmly accepted.

I think it would be hard not to have a good time at **La Grille**, where the food is simple and abundant. The entire Bernaud family — Marinette at the stove, husband Michel and sons Joël and Pascal in the dining room — tends to the chalet-like bistro that serves as a living museum of old-fashioned Lyonnais cooking.

Michel, with his barrel chest, white suspenders and booming voice, clip-clops along in navy-blue clogs, reveling in his role. "Archicomplet! Archicomplet!" he roars to anyone who mistakenly wanders in, via the kitchen, without a reservation. Call ahead, and you'll be greeted with open arms, seated at one of 35-odd places available. Strangers become regulars in a single meal, and whether you arrive with raging hunger or just want to tide yourself over with a salad, an omelet and a glass of wine, you'll be welcome.

Marinette, with a timid, birdlike voice, hides behind her casseroles, peeking out from time to time through the windows of glazed glass that separate the dining room from the compact kitchen.

Here, one finds rustic *sabodet* (plump sausages of pork, beef, pig's head and skin), simmered for hours in Beaujolais and served with Marinette's delicate pommes boulangères, a wonderful potato gratin cooked slowly in chicken broth and a touch of white wine. The subtle potatoes are a perfect complement to the earthy, highly seasoned farm sausage that is served during the chilly winter months, just after the traditional slaughter of the pig.

There's the abundant salade Lyonnaise — today a colorful blend of mâche, rosy trevise and green lettuce tossed with vinaigrette, a soft-cooked egg and chunks of salty bacon, served with all-you-can-eat helpings of silken filets of herring and anchovy.

And, of course, La Grille offers a litany of homey fare, the dishes women like Marinette cook for their families: *ris de veau à la moutarde à l'ancienne*, mackerel marinated in white wine, sizzling snails and calf's liver garnished with tiny, whole onions.

Chocolate mousse lovers should save room for dessert. They set the entire bowl of dark, rich, and not-too-sweet mousse at your elbow, and won't take it away until you ask them to.

Marinette works with one assistant, 24-year-old Gilles Dodal, who turns out a splendid fruit tart. He tops fine, flaky pastry with a thin covering of applesauce, then adds, according to whim and season, slices of pears, apples or prunes, separately or in combination.

This is Michel and Marinette's third restaurant in Lyon in 26 years. They consider it their pre-retirement establishment, smaller, less taxing than those before. Over the years, they have served everyone from Alain Delon to François Truffaut; and it seems they'll keep on going just as long as the phone goes on ringing.

For years I have imagined that somewhere out there was a woman running a restaurant like Paris's famed L'Ami Louis. I found it at **Chez Tante Paulette**, a matchbox-sized restaurant hidden for 38 years on a crooked street not far from Place des Terreaux.

The decor is pure 1930s, with a copper bar squished into the entryway, a few tables on the ground floor, and an upstairs dining room with tables overlooking broad, arched windows.

The cook's name is Marie-Louise Auteli, but she calls herself Paulette, and she might as well be dubbed the queen of garlic. If you think you have never had your fill of garlic, this is the place to seriously examine your tolerance. Again, call ahead, and specify that you want to order the poulet à l'ail. There will have to be two of you, and there is no use coming unless you are hungry.

ASK Paulette her age and she replies, "37 ans dans le désordre," which translates as a hearty 73. She's been slowed down a bit by a fall and a scraped, arthritic knee, but she still loves to spend spare moments sipping pastis and smoking with patrons at the bar, and wends her way to the market on Quai Saint-Antoine each morning for the quantities of garlic, farm-raised chicken, garden cabbage and sweet local pears that go into her sturdy cooking.

Her poulet à l'ail is worthy of an elegy. Nothing but tender farm chicken cut into serving pieces, cooked with butter, oil, and at least 40 whole cloves of unpeeled garlic. The dish cooks away, uncovered, and at the last minute she flames the chicken with Cognac, then deglazes with a bit of white wine. The sort of dish you need to make 100 times to get it just right. She does.

Before this, she plies you with salad. Simple, freshly dressed greens, showered with slices of raw garlic, chunks of salty bacon, and man-sized croutons rubbed with still more garlic.

You drink thin, generic red wine out of thick, heavy-bottomed bottles, take seconds of the perfectly aged and pungent Saint-Marcellin, a cheese so creamy, so tender, it has to be served out of a bowl, and hope that Paulette had time to make dessert, a very fine pound cake, or *quatre-quarts*, flavored with freshly cooked pears.

Think of what 52 francs buys today in France: Admission to one and a half films. A pound of Colombian coffee from Hédiard. Fifty-two francs can also buy lunch at **Chez Lily and Gaby**: Maybe quiche or sausage for starters, perhaps the finest potato gratin your palate has ever confronted, a pair of thick, juicy, pan-fried lamb chops, all the cheese you want, and an oversized *choux-chantilly*, a giant puff pastry filled with clouds of whipped fresh cream. The red wine, weak enough to allow you to tour or go back to work that afternoon, is extra.

Lily, moving slowly and with a bit of hesitation, will size you up, decide what you ought to eat ("I have one slice of quiche left. It's for you," she decrees) while Gaby, his rectangular frame wrapped in a long blue apron, fills in the gaps, delivering baskets of bread, carafes of wine and water, making a special effort to chat with the few women customers sprinkled about the compact dining room.

The decor is regulation 1950s: thick lace curtain, Formica-topped tables covered with paper cloths, walls scattered with dime-store art and menus of days past.

Ask Gaby how long they've been there, and he responds, "Ten years." Without missing a beat, Lily corrects him. "No-o-o, that's how long we've been living together. We've had the restaurant for eight years."

No matter. It seems they will be around a little longer, long enough for one to sample her famed *saucisson brioché*, poulet à la crème, and to dive into seconds, maybe thirds of the gratin dauphinois French critics agree is the best in Lyon.

La Grille, 106 Rue Sébastien-Gryphe, 69007 Lyon, tel: 78.72.46.58. Closed Saturday, Sunday, holidays and August. From 100 to 150 francs a person, including wine and service. No credit cards.

Chez Tante Paulette, 2 Rue Chavanne, 69001 Lyon, tel: 78.28.31.34. Closed Sunday and two weeks in August. About 100 francs a person, including wine and service. No credit cards.

Chez Lily et Gaby, 76 Rue Masenod, 69003 Lyon, tel: 78.60.47.96. Closed Wednesday all day and Sunday evening. From 65 to 120 francs a person, including wine and service. No credit cards. ■

Cinémathèque

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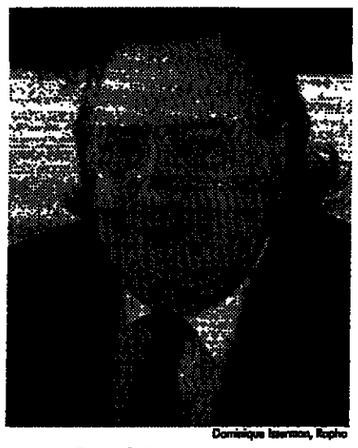
grams of her work inaugurated a cult. She was famous again. She obtained a post at the Eastman film library in Rochester, wrote a highly-praised autobiography and was the subject of several books on her life and acting.

One day Langlois telephoned to invite me to meet the guest of the evening: Minta Durfee. She was the widow of Fatty Arbuckle and had been the leading lady in Chaplin's early flickers. The pièce de résistance, Langlois, lowering his voice as though confiding an espionage message, would be a 1917 two-reeler with and by Fatty Arbuckle. It was something to remember.

A title — "problem drinker" — flashed on the screen as a preface and was illustrated by the vision of Arbuckle being ejected from a saloon on a rainy night and being taken in an ambulance to a clinic of which Buster Keaton was the administrator. Fatty was consigned to solitary, but, donning a nurse's uniform he found there, looking like Shelley Winters, paraded the hospital's corridors as an angel of mercy. He was detected and sent back to his room and all his clothes were confiscated except his BVDs. In his shorts he hopped out of a window at the moment that an international fat-men's race was conveniently passing, and he joined the contest. Keaton, alerted, mobilized his stretcher-bearers and ordered them to follow him in the pursuit. Fat men were dropping on all side from overextension, but Keaton forbade his staff to rush to their help. His mission and theirs was to capture the runaway patient who by then had found a bar where his drinking problem was unknown.

Impeccably performed in the superb Keystone style and perfectly in harmony with the pace and rhythm of the silent screen comedy, it remained a marvel of hilarity.

LANGLOIS'S management of his museum kingdom was intensely personal. It was mostly criticized for its lack of order, but it had survived the war, the occupation and the struggle to keep alive, and against this record complaints about how it was run were petty and many of them born of envy and malice. Langlois preferred the prophecies of fortune-tellers to the cautioning of functionaries. He was a free spirit and loathed bureaucracy, but, alas, he was partially dependent on government funds. The



Dominique Issermann, Raphe

Henri Langlois.

Palais de Chaillot, which housed his theater and offices, was a state property and the state contributed to the expense of his projects. A host of enemies spread gossip about his operational methods and some of them had influence with politicians. A clash was inevitable.

It came in February 1968 when André Malraux, de Gaulle's minister of culture, who was anxious to be the Pooh-Bah of all artistic endeavors financed by the regime, announced that he had dismissed Langlois.

This bombshell shook French cultural life. Newspapers of both the right and left attacked the minister for the high-handed move. All the respected artists of the native cinema together with many well-known authors denounced the dismissal. Protest demonstrations were organized by filmmakers and Langlois's defenders gathered before the Palais de Chaillot, where they had violent encounters with the police guarding the building. These confrontations were a prelude to the student riots of May '68. Langlois, locked out of his offices, remained above the battle and issued no statement. The situation spoke for itself.

Then Malraux was informed by foreign directors, actors and producers — even Charlie Chaplin joined the movment — that they would at once withdraw the films that they had lent to Langlois personally. The minister, if he persisted in his policy, would have a film museum without films. Thus, his plan failed and after apologies and much double-talk Langlois was restored to his post. The official version was that Malraux's intervention had been misunderstood.

Yet this humiliating defeat of the government had its consequences. The regime's subsidy for the Cinémathèque was reduced and Langlois was forced to accept outside jobs to keep his ship afloat. He wrote articles, lectured and outlined programs for film festivals and film clubs. There was an offer for him to found an American Cinémathèque and he went to New York to discuss the proposition, but it never materialized.

He did, however, have the opportunity to realize one of his long-held ambitions. In 1972 he opened a Museum of Cinema in the Palais de Chaillot, after spending two years arranging it.

Installed in a suite of rooms, it was crowded with relics of moving picture history. Here were Méliès's painted backdrops for his films of the early 1900s, the robot from "Metropolis," decor from "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," flamboyant posters, blowups of scenes from the Italian neo-realistic films, primitive projectors, Valentino's robe in "The Sheik", Eisenstein's drawings, Griffith scripts, James Dean's leather jacket (which was stolen during the exhibition) the gowns Marilyn Monroe, Greta Garbo and Dietrich wore in starring vehicles. Film buffs from everywhere came to inspect this hall of thousands of memories.

In 1974 Langlois received American recognition for his work. He was voted an Oscar by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and flew to Hollywood to accept it. Jack Valenti, president of the society, introduced him as "the conscience of the cinema."

In his acceptance speech Langlois related the impact of the American film in France. During World War I, he mentioned, it had moved the leading artists of that time — Picasso, Diaghilev, Proust and Stravinsky — to such admiration that French film directors followed its lead and continue to follow to the present generation. Then he added, "That is the reason I like so much the film American, and nice to meet you." ■

Yale Critics

Continued from page 7

skepticism, and impatience with the ethnocentricity of conventional history and literary criticism — these trends look like nihilism and revolution to a lot of American intellectuals. This is natural, he explains, but overdrawn.

Conservatives imagine, he says, that there is one bedrock truth beneath a text, but there is more. "I think that hermeneutics and literary studies are essentially anti-fundamentalist or anti-foundationist," Hartman says. Schools, he adds, should not deaden texts by insisting on one proper interpretation.

Students are drawn to such ideas not because of any special doctrine but because the new ideas are interesting, Hartman says. Naturally, some teachers have objected. "For them, it's a fight for the soul of the students."

As for charges from the left that deconstructors are elitists, he sighs. He recalls having been attacked by one ignorant fellow when he attempted to add the Bible to a group of select literary texts. The Bible was a racist, sexist document, the fellow said. But even less benighted lefties tend to like their literature clothed in determined meanings.

"Nihilist?" repeats Miller, the closest — personally and professionally — to Derrida among the Yale critics. The charge makes him angry.

"I remember [late Yale Professor Paul] de Man looking me in the eye," Miller recalls, "and saying, 'For me, the most important questions are religious questions.' So much for 'nihilism.'"

If Miller and his colleagues have caused a panic by running rational riot through time-honored genres and periods — well, says Miller, what can you do? Dull clubs need shaking up. In other respects, he says, the alarm is exaggerated, as when Miller and Derrida and some others are charged with saying that words are a meaningless cobweb referring to absolutely nothing external. "It's not that nothing is referential," Miller says, "but that it's problematically referential."

If the critique seems opaque, so does literature, Miller says. There is an irreducible "strangeness" about it. In physics, which Miller studied as an undergraduate, he expects nature to be complicated, and he expects no less of literature.

Robert C. Child 3d, The Washington Post

Harold Bloom.

HAS the study of literature at Yale been hijacked by philosophic terrorists, as some claim? One wanders the campus, listening to professors and graduate students, and there is a sense of insistent doctrines in the air and a certain counter-longing for an end to controversy.

Yale has grown wild, no one doubts it. But amid the creepers and the crawlies, a lot of English majors are still being taught to read more closely, and they are still moving on to jobs and law schools and wherever college graduates move to these days, with their brains unrotted.

Fair numbers of graduate students, moreover, have been stimulated, but philosophically unconverted by the French colonial presence.

From France, Derrida says that, starting next month, he will be at Yale for five weeks. Until then he cannot discuss philosophy or politics or his American cult over the telephone. "As you can imagine," he says amiably, "all this is very controversial, very dangerous, really."

The venerable Bloom, who has heaped such scorn on Yale, is asked where, after all, one might best study literature. "If somebody asked me," Bloom replies (why does he say that? someone has asked), "I would say Yale University, alas." ■

This article was excerpted from The New York Times Magazine.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

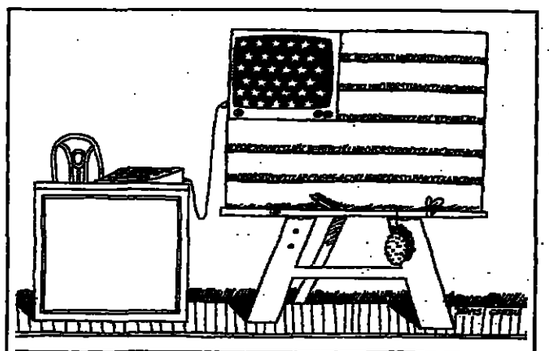
VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
CONCERTS — Feb. 15: London Baroque: "Dido and Aeneas" (Purcell).
RECITALS — Feb. 14: Margaret Price soprano, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Mozart, Brahms, Duparc, Granados, Rachmaninov).
Feb. 17: Hagen-Quartett (Beethoven, Weber, Schubert).
Feb 18: Klavierabend: Jörg Demus (C. Ph. E. Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert).
RECITAL — Feb. 21: Liederabend — Oleg Maisenberg, piano (Schumann, R. Stauss).
•Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).
CONCERT — Feb. 15, 16: Cleveland Symphony, Christoph von Dohnanyi, conductor (Ives, Mozart, Schumann).
Feb 16: Tonkünstlerorchester, Hyroyuki Iwaki, conductor (Berlioz, Mendelssohn, Tschaikovsky).
Feb. 19, 20: Wiener Symphoniker, Heinz Wallberg, conductor (Rubin, Beethoven).
RECITAL — Feb. 21: Liederabend: Konrad Richter, piano (Schubert).
•Staatsoper (tel: 53.24.45).
OPERA — Feb. 14, 19, 22: "Manon Lescaut" Feb. 16: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).
Feb. 17: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
Feb 18, 21: "Luisa Miller" (Verdi).
Feb. 20: "Tosca" (Puccini).
•Tanz '86 International Dance Festival (tel: 57. 71.51).
BALLET — Feb. 15 and 18: "Roses," "Last Look," "Esplanade," (Paul Taylor).
Feb. 16 and 17: "Mercuric Tidings," "Runes" (Paul Taylor), "Teoria y Juego del Duende" (Pilar Rioja).
Feb. 19: "Könige und Königinnen," (Reinhild Hoffmann), "Bailes de Cuenta y Cascabel" (Pilar Rioja).
Feb. 20 and 21: "Föhn" (Reinhild Hoffmann).
•Volksoper (tel: 53.24.0).
OPERA — Feb. 16, 18, 21: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Nicolai).
Feb. 14, 19: "Orpheus in the Underworld" (Offenbach).
Feb. 20: "Der Opernball" (Heuberger).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
EXHIBITIONS — To Mar. 19 "The Human Head in Modern Sculpture."
•London Coliseum (tel: 836.01.11).
OPERA — English National Opera — Feb. 14, 20: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart).
Feb. 15, 18: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
•Royal Academy of Arts (734.90.52).
EXHIBITION — To March 23: "Eduardo Paolozzi Underground."
•Royal Opera House (tel: 240.75.02).
BALLET — Feb. 15, 17: "La Fille Mal Gardée" (Frederick Ashton-/Hérold).
Feb. 19-21: "Frankenstein, The Modern Prometheus" (Wayne Eagling/Vangelis), "Consort Lessons" (David Bintley/Stravinsky), "Gloria" (Kenneth MacMillan-/Poulenc).
OPERA — Feb. 15: "Faust" (Gounod).
Feb. 14, 18, 22: "Salome" (Richard Strauss).
•Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITION — Feb. 19-April 27: "Forty Years of Modern Art 1945-1985."
•Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 1: French 18th Century Drawings.

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
CONCERTS — Quator Alan Berg — Feb. 14: (Berg, Boulez, Bartok).
Feb. 15: (Urbanner, Webern, Berg, Bartok).
EXHIBITIONS — To May 5: Vienna 1880-1938.
To Feb. 16: Henri Laurens, cubism, constuctions and collages.
•Centre de Wallonie-Bruxelles (tel: 42.71.26.16).
EXHIBITION — To March 31: Homage to Paul Delvaux.
•Ecole des Beaux Arts (42.60.34.57).
EXHIBITION — Feb. 19-Apr. 13: Roland Topor.
•Galerie Isy Brachot (tel: 43.54.22.40).
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 1: Paintings, sketches by James Ensor.
•Goethe Institute (tel: 47.23.61.21).
Works by 18 contemporary artists from Cologne.
•Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 42.60.32.14).
Feb. 19 to April 13: "Giacometti."
•Musée Carnavalet (tel: 42.72.21.13).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 13: "The Cistercians in Paris."
•Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).
EXHIBITION — To April 6: Joseph Kutter retrospective. 120 works by the painter.
•Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73).
To April 20: Rembrandt, Etchings.
•Musée du Prieuré, (St. Germain-en-Laye) (tel. 39.73.77.87).
To Mar. 2: "Le Chemin de Gauguin."
•Opera (tel: 47.42.57.50).
OPERA — Feb. 14: "La Traviata."
•Opera Comique (tel: 42.96.06.11).
OPERA — Feb. 14, 16, 18, 20: "The Turn of the Screw" (Britten).
•Palais des Congrès (tel: 42.66.20.75).
BALLET — Feb. 18-Mar. 31: Ballet du XXème Siècle, "Dionysos," "Le Concours" (Béjart), "Le Baiser de la Fée" (Stravinsky/Béjart).



Devis Grebu's works will be on exhibit Feb. 21, at FNAC Forum, 1 rue Pierre-Lescot 75001 Paris, tel: 42.61.81.18.

•Salle Gaveau (tel: 45.63.20.30).
CONCERT — Ensemble Baroque de France (Cavalli, Cesti, Scarlatti, Galuppi).
•Salle Pleyel (tel: 42.33.72.89).
CONCERT — Feb. 14: Orchestre National de France, Lorin Maazel, conductor (Berlioz, Saint-Saens, Tchilkovsky).
•Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 42.61.19.83).
CONCERTS — Feb. 14, 16: "Der Ring der Nibelungen," Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique de Radio France, Marek Janowski, conductor. (Wagner).
Feb. 21 and 24: Cleveland Symphony, Christoph von Dohnanyi, conductor (Zemlinski, R. Strauss, Dvorak).
Feb. 24: Martina Arroyo, soprano, Henry Venanzi, piano (Schubert, Strauss, Rodrigo).
OPERA — Feb. 15, 18, 20: "L'Italiana in Algeri" (Rossini).

GERMANY

BERLIN, FILM — Feb. 14-25: Berlin International Film Festival (tel: 25.48.90).
•Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).
OPERA — Feb. 14, 18: "Oberon" (Weber).
Feb. 16: "Lohengrin" (Wagner).
Feb. 21, 24: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).
•Nationalgalerie: (tel: 2.66.6).
To Mar. 31: Retrospective of work by Francis Bacon.
•Philharmonie (tel: 25488-0).
CONCERTS — Berlin Philharmonic Orchestre —
•Schloß Charlottenburg (tel: 300. 53.95).
EXHIBITION — To Feb 26: Art During the British Exile.
FRANKFURT, Oper (tel: 256.25.29).
BALLET — Feb. 19, 28: "Isabelle's Dance" (Forsythe/Crossman-Hecht).
Feb. 14: "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana).
Feb. 20: "Les Contes de Hoffman" (Offenbach).
HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55).
OPERA — Feb. 14: "Don Carlo" (Verdi).
MUNICH, Nationaltheater (tel: 22.13.16).
OPERA — Feb. 16, 18, 23: "Jeanne d'Arc au Bûcher" (Honegger).
Feb. 14: 17, 25:"Manon" (Massenet).
STUTTGART, Staatstheater, (tel:203.24.44).
BALLET — Feb. 17, 24: "Don Giovanni, Variations" (Béjart/Chopin), "Nuages" (Kylian, Debussy), "Hommage à Bolshoi" (Cranko/Glasunow), "Gaîté Parisienne" (Béjart/Offenbach).
Feb. 15, 16: Choreographic Research Group of the Paris Opera, "Beethoven and Boothe" (Gordon-/Beethoven), "Density 21.5" (Carson, Varese), "On doute la Nuit" (Garnier/Drouet, Bedel).
•Staatsgalerie (tel: 212.50.50).
From Feb. 8: German Art in the 20th Century: Paintings, Sculpture 1905-1985.

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel: 52.99.47).
OPERA — Feb. 6-26: "I Vespri Siciliani" (Verdi).
FLORENCE, Bargello (tel: 21.08.01), and Gipsoteca.
To May 30: "Hommage to Donatello."
•Biblioteca Nazionale (tel: 28.70.48).
EXHIBITION — To April 29: Etchings by German artists in 18th century Florence.
•Palazzo Medici-Riccardi (tel: 55.27.60).
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 2: 100 Drawings of Gustav Klimt.
MILAN, Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13).
EXHIBITION — To March 12: "Edvard Munch (1863-1944)"
•Teatro alla Scala (tel: 887.92.11).
BALLET — Feb. 14, 16, 20, 21, 22: "Coppelia" (Debiles/Petit).
ROME, Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 46.17.55).
Feb. 16, 18-23: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).
VENICE, Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 70.09.95).
EXHIBITIONS — To Mar. 30: Daguerrotypes of Italy from John Ruskin's Collection. 19th Century Photographs of Venice.
•Ca' Rezzonico (tel: 70.99.09).
From Jan 18: Etchings, prints of Giambattista Tiepolo.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).
CONCERTS — Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestre — Feb. 15-17: Edo de Waart conductor (Bruckner, Keuris).
•Stadsschouwburg (tel: 25.57.54).
BALLET — Feb. 16-19: "Haydn Symfonie" (Jan Linkens/Haydn).
•Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
EXHIBITION — To May 11: Louis Ducros, "A Tour in Words and Watercolors, 1778."
ROTTERDAM, De Doelen (tel: 14.29.11).
CONCERTS — Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra — Feb. 15, 16: James Conlon conductor, Jean-Jacques Kantorow violin (Rossini, Ponchielli, Paganini, Prokoviev).
Feb. 21, 23: Charlotte Margiono, soprano, Jard van Nes, contralto, Toonkunst choir (Copland, Mahler).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
•National Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 23: "American Images" (photography).
To Feb. 13: "Masterpieces of Photography from the Riddell collection."
GLASGOW, City Hall (tel: 552.59.61).
CONCERTS — Scottish National Orchestra — Feb. 22: Sir Alexander Gibson conductor (Nielsen, Brahms).
•Theatre Royal (tel:331.12.34).
OPERA — Feb. 15: 18, 20, 22: "Werther" (Massenet).

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Gran Teatre del Liceu (tel: 318.92..77).
OPERA — Feb. 17, 20, 23, 26: "Das Rheingold" (Wagner).
MADRID, Biblioteca Nacional, Picasso Show Rooms, (435.40.03).
EXHIBITON — Through February: Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection of contemporary art.
•Palacio de Velasquez and Crystal Palace, Parque del Retiro (274.77.75)
EXHIBITION — Until March: British Sculpture, "Between the Object and the Image."

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH, Operhaus (tel: 251.69.20).
BALLET — Feb. 18: "Dornröschen" (Tchaikovsky).
OPERA — Feb. 14, 20: "Salome" (R. Strauss).
Feb. 15, 19, 21, 23: "Cosi fan tutte" (Mozart).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To Nov.: 20 sculptural works centered around Constantin Brancusi's "The Muse", including works by Arp, Calder, Degas, Giacometti, Moore. Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
EXHIBITIONS — Through May 1: "Liechtenstein: The Princely Collections."
•Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).
EXHIBITIONS — To Apr. 15: Mies van der Rohe, Centennial Exhibition, over 300 drawings, as well as photographs, architectural models, furniture.
•Morgan Library, (tel: 685.00.08).
EXHIBITIONS — To Apr. 20: 80 Italian Drawings of the 16th to the 18th centuries from the Feretti collection.
To Apr. 20: "Cathepenny Prints," popular engravings from 18th century England and Holland.
WASHINGTON D.C., National Gallery, (tel: 737.42.15).
EXHIBITIONS — To April 6: "The New Painting: Impressionism 1874-1886."
To March 6: "The Treasure Houses of Britain."

WEEKEND

TRAVEL

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

When It Comes to Hotels, Small Is Often Beautiful

by Roger Collis

WHAT'S the attraction of small, independent hotels compared to the large chains? "It's the hospitality you receive, which is personal in the sense that you're being welcomed into your host's home as opposed to the rather more clinical and impersonal welcome in a group-based hotel. You're likely to meet the proprietor, there's a much closer link with the client. What we're about is caring for people as human beings. That is the essence of good hotel keeping," says Christopher Chapman, managing director of his family's Castle Hotel at Taunton, in the west of England, and the current chairman of Prestige Hotels, a consortium of 31 privately owned or independently run luxury properties, all but three in the British Isles.

There are several such groups of hotels that club together for joint promotion and reservations, the idea being that if you like the style of one place, you may like a similar one elsewhere. In France there is Relais et Châteaux with 347 members and the smaller Château-Accueil group of 37 country hotels. But Prestige is possibly unique in its rigorous process of selection and self-discipline. It claims to have rejected far more candidates that it has admitted since its formation in 1966. Says Chapman, "We get 80 to 100 inquiries a year and 9 out of 10 are turned down. Five years ago we had a purge and kicked out 10 and we lost a couple last year. We have formal procedures for regular inspections. In the final analysis our success depends on guarding our standards."

At any rate, most of the hotels have been showered with accolades from Michelin, the British Automobile Association and Egon Ronay, a Queen's Award to Industry for Export Achievement (to the Lygon Arms in the Cotswolds) and the Order of Napoleon 1985 to Terry Holmes, who runs the Stafford in London.

Most of the hotels in Prestige's 1986 directory are small country house properties. There is the 16th-century Thornbury Castle, near Bristol, set in 10 acres; it has only 10 bedrooms, but has a fine restaurant, its own vineyard, and a helicopter pad; Culloden House (19 rooms) five miles from Inverness Airport in Scotland, the headquarters of Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1746, before the disastrous battle of Culloden; the Royal Crescent (28 rooms) in Bath, a magnificent Georgian building with Chippendale and Hepplewhite furniture and nouvelle cuisine; the Lygon Arms, a 16th-century coaching inn (63 rooms) in the village of Broadway in hunting country two hours from London, which entertained, presumably on different occasions, Oliver Cromwell and Charles I; Cliveden, the Astor home in 375 acres of gardens, which will open shortly as a 27-room hotel, operated by the former management of the Royal Crescent.

In London, there's Dukes, a magnificently refurbished, family-owned hotel (each of its 52 rooms is different) in a quiet, gaslit courtyard near Piccadilly. But also members are the Ritz (140 rooms) and the Stafford (65 rooms), both owned by the Trafalgar House conglomerate, the Inn on the Park (228 rooms), which belongs to the Four Seasons group, and in Paris, the Lancaster (57 rooms), a member of the Savoy group, all splendid hotels but not privately owned. Chapman rationalizes by saying that Prestige needs London bases and there aren't any independent hotels of the right quality. "But when you're being greeted at hotels like the Ritz and Inn on the Park, you're getting that personal quality coming through. In Paris, the Lancaster is a jewel of a place. The people running these hotels are very much the decision makers."

Chapman says Prestige wants to recruit more overseas members in 1986. "Although we're a very British consortium, 50 percent of our visitors are from abroad, so we're looking at three Italian hotels in April and one in Austria, in the same vein as the Lancaster in Paris."

Hotels that apply to join are visited incognito at least three times by members of the consortium (this involves an overnight stay and one main meal). The reports must be unanimous before a new member is admitted. "We look at everything, style of the place, cuisine, management; are the glasses polished, is the silver shining, are the staff

U.K. consortium is rigorous about standards

happy? We're far more rigorous than Michelin. If in doubt, we say no," Chapman says. Existing members are inspected openly at least twice a year by a standards committee, comprising their hotelier peers drawn from those living outside the area, so as to avoid bias. In addition, complaints from the public are considered by the executive committee, which meets every six weeks, and the hotel in question is called to account.

It may seem incongruous for an owner of a small country hotel to judge an institution like the Ritz. But according to Keith Ritchie, managing director of the Lygon Arms and chairman of the standards committee, while his hotel may have a different style, it shares the same standards and many of the same guests. "There's a quality trademark throughout — everything from furnishings, printed matter, uniforms and friendliness. You can have that in a remote country hotel. Attention to detail will make a good hotel into a great hotel." For Richard Davis, who runs Dukes, "the secret is to have quality department heads — reception, housekeeping, bar — who are big fish in small ponds; for example, the chef of our 35-seat restaurant was formerly chef at the Savoy."

"Cuisine, comfort and service is really what it's all about," Chapman says. "There's been a wonderful awakening in British kitchens in the last five years — chefs have become stars — and a change in customer expectations has seen a revolution in standards."

Chapman insists that there is a future for small, independent hotels in spite of predatory acquisitions by the large chains, some of which are setting up mini-chains of country house hotels. "But they're not going to pull them off because they'll never have the same quality of personality. The attitude to running these places is not governed by head office. Obviously they must run at a profit, but it's not going to earn people a lot of cash in their pockets. What it does provide is a good civilized livelihood, the perks of the trade and you're sitting on an appreciating asset. But there's a vocational element, you have to enjoy caring for people, giving hospitality, to go into this."

Prestige hotels may seem great for relaxing — many of them are in hunting, fishing and shooting country — but what about doing business? Says Chapman, "You must understand that the business traveler is really no different from the tourist. Of course you want a telex and meeting rooms, but these so-called executive facilities are total bullshit. At the end of the day — you ask any conference organizer this — what the business guy wants is to be well cared for and refreshed. His last memory must be of a damned good breakfast after a quiet and comfortable night." ■

TRAVEL

Skiing for Distance in the Franche-Comté

by Richard Bernstein

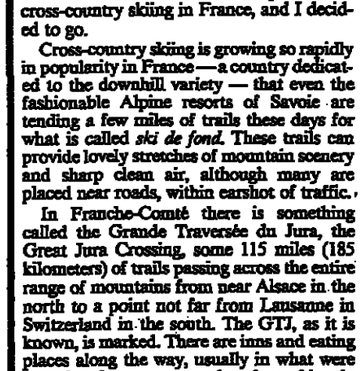
STENDHAL called the Franche-Comté the most beautiful region of France, but that comes as something of a surprise. To me, this region near the Swiss border had always conjured up a certain second-rate image as a vacation spot. It has mountains, the Jura range, but they are not as high or as popular as the Alps. It has small mountain roads winding through belfry-tower villages, but so do Provence and Normandy. Indeed, for me, the principal allure of the Franche-Comté was that Julien Sorel, Stendhal's unforgettable character in "The Red and the Black," came from there. Then, one day, I was riding the Paris Métro and saw a poster of waves of snowy fields bordered by pine forests. The poster said that the Franche-Comté was the paradise of cross-country skiing in France, and I decided to go.

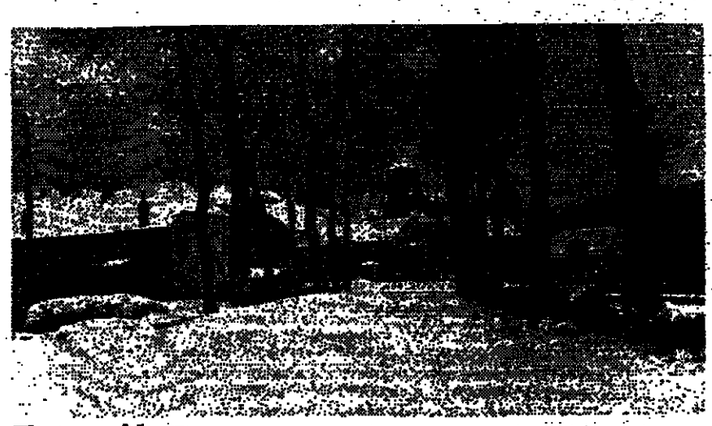
Cross-country skiing is growing so rapidly in popularity in France — a country dedicated to the downhill variety — that even the fashionable Alpine resorts of Savoie are tending a few miles of trails these days for what is called *ski de fond*. These trails can provide lovely stretches of mountain scenery and sharp clean air, although many are placed near roads, within earshot of traffic.

In Franche-Comté there is something called the Grande Traversée du Jura, the Great Jura Crossing, some 115 miles (185 kilometers) of trails passing across the entire range of mountains from near Alsace in the north to a point not far from Lausanne in Switzerland in the south. The GTJ, as it is known, is marked. There are inns and eating places along the way, usually in what were once farmhouses, set on the edges of lonely and remote snowfields that are pastures in the summer.

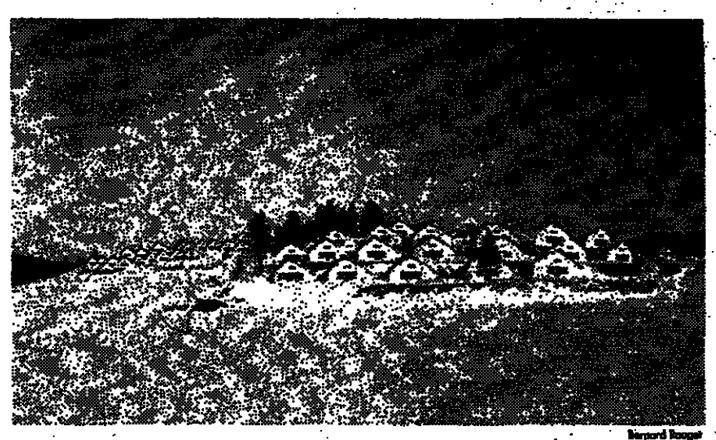
The entire GTJ is for the ambitious skier who wants to complete a project of a week or more. But for the less ambitious, there are stretches of the major trail and hundreds of miles of other trails departing from the edge of most of the towns of the region and plunging into the snow-covered meadows and forests. They are mostly circular, enabling skiers to return to where they started; they are of virtually every conceivable length, from just above a mile for the true dilettante to marathon affairs of 40 miles or more for the ultra serious cross-country skier. One circuit, the shortest one, is even floodlit at night.

We stayed in a town called Jougne, a few miles from the Swiss border, which happens to be on the edge of the most elaborate downhill ski area in the region, a place called Métabief. Jougne is a little place with a few small hotels where two people can spend the night for $30 apiece, including a Continental breakfast and a solid dinner. The town has some old farmhouses and a stone church with a high four-sided steeple suggesting an Oriental influence. All around it are similar villages — Les Hôpitaux-Neufs, Longeville Mont d'Or, Rochejean — mixing the features of authentic farming villages with the facilities of uncomplicated leisure. They are





The town of Jougne.



Bernard Bouget

Vacation village near Métabief.

decidedly not elegant but they are old and charming, pleasantly old-fashioned, a bit creaky and fusty, the kinds of places where guests at hotels are provided with cloth folders in which to store their linen napkins until the next meal.

THE great advantage of the Franche-Comté, aside from its gentle beauty, is its simplicity. It is not exactly undiscovered but it is nonetheless not much frequented, particularly by the fashionable hordes from Paris or other big cities. Not that it represents inevitable and unvarying antique charm. There are, particularly around the Métabief ski area, a number of newer dwellings — inevitably called chalets — rising out of the pastureland and failing to improve it.

But, once you are out on the trails, there is virtually nothing new, certainly no recent architecture spoiling the view of the valleys and forests or of the occasional lonely barns squatting low over the edge of the fields, dug into the ground like bunkers and giving the impression of having been there from the beginning of time. And around these barns are the glories of cultivated nature buried under its temporary layer of winter: the white pastureland, the groves of pine and chestnut gripped by ice, the narrow defiles sweeping along the faces of the mountains.

The trails are well-marked, though there is nothing to stop the adventurous skier from moving off into uncharted territory and deep powdery and virginal snow. The markers are of different colors indicating different circuits, each of which has a name. Along the way are discreet postcard-size drawings of what might be called the ideal type of cross-country skier, looking something like the Chinese flying horse of Gansu, his front leg thrust forward and downward, his rear leg trailing heroically behind, his arms and poles fleeing with the wind.

This ideal representation was not me. I was a near beginner who made a more cautious and less heroic figure striving to keep his skis inside the handy tracks that cross the countryside, always risking disaster by a tendency to push the slippery wooden slats beyond the narrow gauge of the path. As time went by I adopted — to return to a Chinese metaphor — a Taoist attitude about cross-country skiing. The great philosophers of The Way taught us millenniums ago that the principle of successful action was no action.

The idea was to acquire the wisdom of not striving against the prevailing forces but to flow with them instead. And, behold, I discovered that if you just relax, the skis seem to stay inside the snowy grooves of their own volition. Don't try to ski and you will ski much better. On the uphill trajectories, just walk, allowing your skis to slide with the momentum of your gait. On the level areas, you skate inside the grooves, allowing your weight to flow forward rather than from side to side. Then, on those hard-earned downhill portions, which sometimes go on for a mile or more, just crouch slightly forward into the breeze and the skis, the tracks and gravity will take care of the rest. Or so it is on gentle slopes; you can use the snowplow maneuver on steeper ones.

TO get to Jougne, or to any of the other villages nearby, visitors can take the train from Paris to Besançon and at the railroad station rent a car for the hour's drive through Pontarlier and on to the towns in the region of Métabief. Or you can choose another place passed by the GTJ. Pontarlier is the large town of the area with some bigger hotels and more restaurants and skiing trails beginning at its outskirts. Malbuisson, south of Pontarlier, overlooks the Lac de Saint-Point and is busier in summer than winter. But it, too, has its well-tended cross-country trails as well as the large, almost grand Hôtel du Lac, which made me think of the White Hotel in D. M. Thomas's novel.

We chose trails on the edge of Jougne, some of them beginning just a few minutes' walk from our small hotel, and wandered in great jagged circles through the countryside back to their starting points. The local authorities have put up maps showing the different trails, their lengths and even their degrees of difficulty, so you can choose.

They are all lovely. We took the intermediate trails of roughly five miles in length and after just a few minutes would find ourselves lost in the silent forest. Along some are simple, modest restaurants in portions of converted barns with heavy oak tables and narrow dormer windows. These places serve rich soups and stews and creamy homemade pâtés with the kind of red wine that lingers on the frosty palate, all very comforting and healthy after a couple of hours on the trail.

As we came out of a farmhouse restaurant one day it was snowing — big soft flakes descending across the horizon, dusting the trees, falling on our necks, shading, but not entirely obscuring, the sweep of countryside in front of us, which by then had come to represent, for me at least, the most lovely scenery in France. ■

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The Chunnel, With a Grain of Salt

by Hans Koning

THE English Channel, like the Strait of Gibraltar, separates two worlds. Like the strait, it has through centuries helped shape the history of Europe. (The wisdom that it saved England from Hitler doesn't make much sense to me: Without the channel, England would have been a very different nation, and so would Germany and for that matter, France.)

The channel crops up in a large number of English novels whose heroes and heroines were often dashing off to Victoria Station for a boat train, and the fates of whom were often turned by meetings on channel steamers. Graham Greene, in his early days, was fond of that route as a plot device, and it was of course much more than a route, it was a link between (seemingly) innocent and peaceful England and the dark continent, about to fall to fascism and run by corrupt bureaucrats and slapdash servants. In those pre-women's lib days, the ladies were frequently consigned to seasickness by their creators and "took to their cabins" while the ship was still docked; so much so that American readers of those works must have been surprised to discover while here that the crossing only took an hour and a half.

Contrary to what the advertisements, or a belief in technical progress, may make one think, the present ferries are much less comfortable than those in the prewar, non-flying days. The boat trains, to begin with, were faster and cleaner, especially on the English side; porters took the luggage at the docks, while on the ships restaurants and bars served food and booze at three price levels without anyone having to stand in a queue. (At those bars, you rubbed elbowed with tycoons, spies, and courtesans, rather than sloshed football fans.) But the most pleasant way (and it did not take that much money) was with the evening train out of London or Paris, one of those lovely wood-paneled things with sky-blue sleepers, a train which was put on the ferry with an amazing lack of banging or fuss, and on which you glided to an awakening with a cup of coffee in the Gare du Nord or a cup of tea in Victoria. The train ferries lasted until about 10 years ago; they were tremendously popular, but then somebody or some body in his or its sagacity abolished them.

Now, 180 years after the first sketch was made and 100 years after a group of French and English engineers offered to build a channel rail tunnel for £10 million, we are going to get it. Doubtless it will end up costing a lot more than its promoters at the moment say or even think, but we shouldn't worry about that. It will still be better value for money than, say, a Trident submarine.

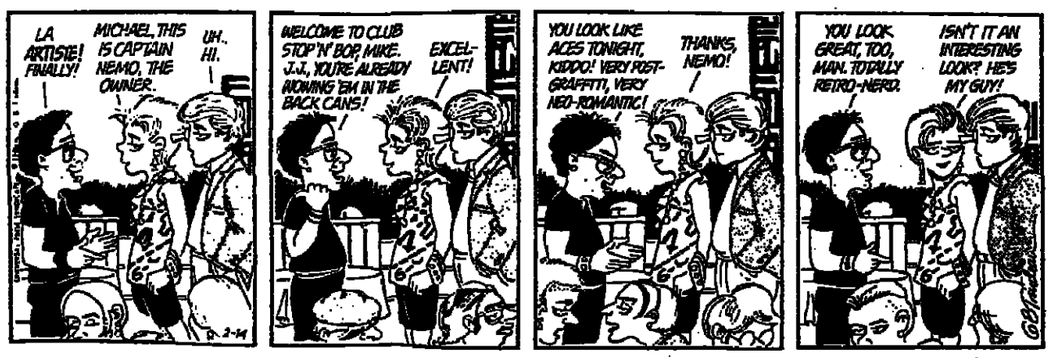
WHERE a certain skepticism seems warranted is in the area of those timetables. You can drive your cars to the coast, we are told, and there they'll be put on a train and emerge in 30 minutes at the other side. Ah yes, but how long will it take to get to the place of boarding, to show your tickets, get the thing on the train, get on the train, get off the train, take your place in the queue, show your ticket, etcetera, etcetera? Do they plan to breed a whole new race of ticket collectors and passenger handlers? Have they watched a present-day ticket collector in one of those Kafkaesque corridors of the ferry lines, or even better, in a nice channel drizzle at the foot of a gangplank, study the travel coupons of a family from Yugoslavia while a hundred shipmates-to-be wait behind them?

"Three hours for train passengers from London directly to Paris, as compared to five hours now," the British papers announced. Those "five hours" presumably refer to the Hovercraft schedules, and if so, they cast a dubious light on the three hours we are to look forward to. In fairness to the Hovers it must be said that they promise five and a half hours, not five, but even so it's a promise more honored in the breach. Here's another modern triumph, if not as modern as a tunnel under the sea, a sailing cocktail shaker so to speak. I do travel them, but I have yet to make the trip in less than six to seven hours even on a smooth and windless day: You have to be a prime athlete and a very rude elbower to get off the thing and make the train on which that five-and-a-half-hour schedule is based.

Still, it will be a travel revolution, as dramatic on its own scale as the Suez Canal, of which it is in a way the inverse. The Suez Canal made India "easy," although the Indians may not have seen it that way; the channel tunnel will make Paris, or London, easy, or let us say, easier. It will improve English cooking or ruin French cooking; it will bring the French and the English closer or make them dislike each other even more. Either way there's some new mileage for novelists and thriller writers in that half-hour under the sea bed. ■

Hans Koning's new novel is "Acts of Faith" (Gollancz).

DOONESBURY



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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PhilPt s	39136	9¾	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
BnkAm	24197	13⅝	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Texaco	22224	28⅝	27⅝	28	— ¼
Tandy	21291	39⅝	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅞
EsKod s	20657	52	50⅜	52	+2¼
JohnJn	20163	52½	50⅛	51¼	+1¼
Halbtn	17334	23⅛	22	22	—1½
GMot	15654	80	78½	79⅞	+1⅜
CiData	15590	23⅛	22⅛	22⅞	
AT&T	14914	21⅞	21	21⅞	— ¼
SonyCp	14452	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	
Schimb	14264	31¼	30	30⅛	— ⅞
MesaP n	13911	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Sears	13072	42	40⅝	42	+1⅛
FordM	12914	70½	69⅞	70½	+2

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Indus	1632.57	1649.31	1616.86	1645.07	+15.14
Trans	767.81	777.90	760.92	768.16	+1.18
Util	178.45	179.43	177.22	179.11	+0.92
Comp	652.18	659.02	646.28	655.56	+4.32

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	125.47	124.38	125.41	+0.74
Industrials	143.02	141.93	143.02	+0.90
Transp.	123.89	122.49	123.77	+0.35
Utilities	64.45	64.14	64.45	+0.22
Finance	140.54	139.56	140.54	+1.07

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	86.06	+0.42
Utilities	85.61	+0.54
Industrials	86.52	+0.71

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	978	934
Declined	643	668
Unchanged	422	444
Total Issues	2043	2046
New Highs	235	244
New Lows	28	27
Volume up	79,609,200	
Volume down	36,330,159	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Feb. 12	241,212	522,081	1,748
Feb. 11	232,016	611,094	1,113
Feb. 10	247,822	622,303	1,279
Feb. 7	243,946	537,294	1,278
Feb. 6	251,467	531,787	2,561

*Included in the sales figures

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M.	136,490,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	136,370,000
Prev consolidated close	162,918,530

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	332	352
Declined	269	270
Unchanged	239	246
Total Issues	840	868
New Highs	49	35
New Lows	23	11
Volume up	7,133,180	
Volume down	4,012,890	

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	347.88	+1.43	345.74	288.35
Industrials	348.57	+1.47	340.94	271.73
Finance	461.99	+2.30	453.40	352.36
Insurance	426.36	+2.12	422.50	325.40
Utilities	319.85	+0.23	310.49	257.88
Banks	320.40	+1.74	361.57	251.48
Transp.	329.34	—0.35	327.45	266.77

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	239.98	237.57	239.97	+1.71
Transp.	207.77	204.89	206.09	+0.52
Utilities	96.05	95.57	96.05	+0.20
Finance	27.41	27.09	27.40	+0.36
Composite	217.41	215.38	217.40	+1.42

AMEX Sales

4 P.M. volume	10,330,000
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	12,460,000
Prev. cons. volume	14,100,000

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
244.57	243.49	244.51	+0.39

Dow Average Sets New Record

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared in the final 30 minutes Thursday, sending the Dow Jones industrial average to another record high in active trading.

The Dow gained more than 10 points in the final half hour to close up 15.14 at 1,645.07, surpassing the previous high of 1,629.93 set Wednesday.

Rising issues outpaced losers by a 3-2 ratio.

Broader market indexes also reached record levels. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.74 to 125.41. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 1.42 to 217.39. The price of an average share gained 23 cents.

On the Big Board, volume totaled 136.5 million, up slightly from 136.4 million Wednesday.

"This is a market that never says die," said Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern. "There is an express-train quality to this market, and people are afraid they're going to miss the train."

Mr. Ackerman said there are brief moments when it looks like the market may be on the verge of a slight correction when it suddenly comes to life again.

"The amount of money out there chasing a shrinking number of stocks is fueling an unparalleled upswing," Mr. Ackerman said. "There is a great enthusiasm to own equities."

Tandy Corp. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off ⅞ to 38⅝.

Eastman Kodak followed, up 2¼ to 52.

Phillips Petroleum was third, down ⅛ to 9½.

In the auto sector, General Motors was up 1⅜ to 80, Ford gained 2 to 70½ and Chrysler was ahead ⅜ to 53¾.

Japan announced on Thursday that it would extend curbs on auto exports to the United States for the sixth straight year.

In addition to the news from Tokyo, Ford and Chrysler reported fourth-quarter earnings. Ford's net income totaled $720 million, or $3.97 a share, compared with $721 million, or $3.89 a share, in the fourth quarter of 1984. The higher per-share earning figure was caused by a company stock repurchase program.

For the fourth quarter of 1985, Chrysler's net earnings were $215 million, compared with $609.7 million the year before, reflecting two strikes and a $250-million payout to its employees under a lump-sum bonus plan negotiated between it and the United Auto Workers.

AT&T was unchanged at 21⅞.

Among the pharmaceutical companies, Johnson & Johnson was up 2½ to 52½.

M-1 Drops $2.7 Billion

Reuters

NEW YORK — M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, fell $2.7 billion to a seasonally adjusted $624.6 billion in the week ended Feb. 3, the Federal Reserve reported Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to $627.3 billion from $628.6 billion, and the four-week moving average fell to $626.2 billion from $627.4 billion.

M-1 includes currency in circulation, checking deposits at financial institutions and traveler's checks.

A

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
18⅝	10⅝	AAR s			17	213	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
24⅝	10⅝	AGS			18	82	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
15⅞	9⅞	AMCA				17	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
52⅛	36½	AMR			9	3932	52⅛	50⅞	50⅞	—1
24⅝	18⅝	AMR pf	2.18	8.9		15	24⅝	24½	24½	
22	19	ANR pf	2.12	10.1		3	21	21	21	
12½	7⅛	APL			6	60	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
16¼	10⅛	ARX			13	91	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
55⅝	32⅝	ASA	2.00a	5.4		399x	37⅝	37	37¼	— ½
25⅛	18½	AVX		2.8		450	16½	15⅝	16	— ⅜
28⅝	20⅝	AZP	2.72	10.3	7	830	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛

(Continued on Page 12)

AMEX prices	P.14	Earnings reports	P.15
AMEX highs/lows	P.14	Flting rate notes	P.14
NYSE prices	P.10	Gold markets	P.11
NYSE highs/lows	P.12	Interest rates	P.11
Canadian stocks	P.16	Market summary	P.10
Currency rates	P.11	Options	P.12
Commodities	P.12	OTC stock	P.15
Dividends	P.12	Other markets	P.14

International Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1986 **

U.S. Stocks Report, M-1, Page 10

TECHNOLOGY

User-Friendly Dealerships: Choosing Cars by Computer

By MARSHALL SCHUON

New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — While the microchip has changed the way that automobiles perform, controlling everything from fuel injection to suspension systems, it also promises vast changes in the way cars are sold. The dealership of the future may well center on a computer instead of an actual car.

U.S. dealers who recently flooded into New Orleans for their annual convention got a glimpse of what is in store in a series of workshops and seminars.

One of the things being developed by Chevrolet, Ford and Chrysler is a showroom video terminal that allows a buyer to tailor the options on the car. Another is a computerized "personality test" to help the shopper determine what kind of car fits his or her personality and at the same time provide information to the salesperson.

New applications streamline the flow of data on sales, parts and services.

Computers have been used for financial and inventory analysis, but the new applications streamline the flow of data among dealership sales, parts, service and business departments, as well as among manufacturers, dealers and customers.

One of the convention workshops was led by Dan Dorsey, vice president of Nexus America, a consulting firm in Columbus, Ohio. His talk on advanced retailing concepts noted the new uses for technology in selling and pointed out the benefits to consumers and dealers alike. A computerized video terminal can provide data to help a customer choose the right vehicle, although some problems need to be worked out, according to Mr. Dorsey.

"We are looking at the idea that high tech can be very appropriate in point-of-sale," he said. "But it is one thing to have equipment that is user-friendly, and it is quite another to present it in a way that makes the customer afraid to find out just how friendly it is." Chevrolet discovered that problem in its attempt to install dealership computers that allowed customers to work out specifications for the car they wanted.

ED LECHTZIN, a Chevrolet spokesman, said the company had not been satisfied with either hardware or software, and had gone back to the drawing board. "What we found was that a person might have to sit there in an office and work on the computer for half an hour or so," he said. "The customers felt a little uncomfortable."

As a result, a new program centers on a Chevytech Diskette, a computer disk that the company mails to prospective customers. The disk can be used on a home computer and is compatible with International Business Machines, Commodore and Apple equipment.

"I call it an electronic brochure," Mr. Lechtzin said. "With it, you can call up whatever car you're interested in, and it lets you add and subtract accessories and figure out how much the vehicle will cost. A calculator is built into it, and all the customer is asked is how many months and at what interest he wants to finance the car."

That way, he said, a customer has much of the needed information before entering the showroom.

He said that Chevrolet was also exploring other possibilities for computer technology in the dealership of the future. One idea, he said, involves a computer that would allow the customer to tailor a desired vehicle, then scan inventories of dealers in the area for it and, if it does not exist, to have the manufacturer build it.

Still another new way to buy a car is by "electronic mail," the sort of service offered by Viewdata Corp. of America, a videotex service in Miami Beach, Florida. Paul Orme, president of the company, said the service already listed models and options for Oldsmobile and Ford, and a subscriber can put together a package and price it with a home computer. At the same time, he said, the customer can place the order directly, arrange financing and simply go to the dealer to pick up the car.

All of this activity in applying the microchip to sales has

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 8)

The New York Times

André Rousselet, left, head of the Havas advertising agency, won the franchise for Canal Plus, a pay-television system. The franchise for TV-5, France's first fully commercial broadcast TV channel, was won by Jerome Seydoux, center, the head of Chargeurs SA, and Silvio Berlusconi, head of Italy's Fininvest private TV empire.

French TV Battles Luxembourg for Customers

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS — "A license to print money" is how Lord Thomson of Fleet, the Canadian-born newspaper and broadcasting magnate, described a commercial television franchise.

But there are people in France — which recently awarded its first two commercial TV franchises in President François Mitterrand's drive to deregulate broadcasting — who think that a television license is more like a ticket for a roller coaster ride.

France's conservative opposition parties are up in arms over the franchise awards and are threatening to rescind them if they win next month's parliamentary elections. Meanwhile, the awards have set off a "TV satellite war" between France and tiny Luxembourg. They are competing for the business of broadcasting TV programs across a wide area of Europe.

Mr. Mitterrand has made the modernization of French communications one of his goals.

Already he has approved local commercial radio stations, started a $7-billion plan to wire French cities with optical-fiber cable, installed free videotex data screens in several million homes and offices and developed Europe's first direct broadcasting satellite, the TDF-1.

But Mr. Mitterrand's rush to set up France's first two commercial national TV stations before the March 16 elections has set off a major political row, with opposition politicians accusing the Socialists of giving away the country's slim TV advertising market to new broadcasting companies controlled by the party's supporters.

France heavily subsidizes its three state-owned television stations and keeps them under tight control. The three stations carry advertising but not enough to support them financially.

Critics of the two national commercial stations say their establishment now assures the Socialists of continued influence over television even if they lose power. Critics also say the move will make it very difficult for a new rightist government to keep its promise to begin selling France's state-owned TV stations because there will not be enough ad revenue for them.

The leading candidate to buy the first of the state channels is Robert Hersant, the French publisher who has infuriated the Socialists by defying their attempts to curb his newspaper empire, led by Le Figaro, the Paris daily.

A year ago the Socialists gave the franchise for Canal Plus, a pay-TV system, to André Rousselet, chairman of the state-controlled Havas advertising agency and a friend of Mr. Mitterrand. With 750,000 subscribers, the

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

Ford, Chrysler Report Drop in 4th-Quarter Net

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. reported Thursday that net profit in the fourth quarter of 1985 was down slightly from a year earlier, while Chrysler Corp. reported a 64.6-percent drop.

Chrysler, the third-largest U.S. automaker, said earnings for the quarter were $215 million, compared with $609 million in the fourth quarter of 1984. The company said the decline was due mainly to total costs of $400 million related to three strikes in the fourth quarter and lump-sum payments to the United Auto Workers as part of strike settlements.

Chrysler's sales totaled $5.38 billion for the quarter, up slightly from $5.34 billion a year earlier.

Ford reported earnings of $720 million for the quarter, compared with $721 million a year earlier. Sales totaled $14.1 billion, compared with $13.4 billion in the fourth quarter of 1984. Per-share earnings amounted to $3.97, compared with $3.89.

For the year, Ford, the No. 2 automaker, had net profit of $2.52 billion, or $13.63 a share, a decline of 13.4 percent, from $2.91 billion, or $15.79 a share, a year earlier. Sales for the year, were $52.8 billion, as against $52.4 in 1984.

Chrysler's profit for the year was $1.6 billion, a 32.7-percent decline from its record $2.38-billion earnings a year earlier. Overall sales rose to a record $21.3 billion from $19.6 billion in 1984. Chrysler's profits were 7.5 percent of its overall sales, the best of the Big Three U.S. automakers.

Chrysler's per-share earnings last year amounted to $9.38, down from $12.59 a share. Both figures were adjusted for a three-for-two stock split announced earlier this month. Without the adjustment, earnings would have been $14.07 a share last year, compared with $18.88 in 1984.

Chrysler said the combined costs in the fourth quarter of a 12-day nationwide U.S. strike, a one-week Canadian strike and a 22-day strike at its St. Louis car plant came to $150 million. The cost of lump-sum payments to United Auto Workers members as part of the strike settlements came to $250 million.

For the first time since 1976 Chrysler set aside taxes for a full year after it regained full tax-paying status in 1984.

General Motors Corp. last week reported a $4-billion profit for 1985, down 11 percent from $4.5 billion the previous year.

The Big Three automakers expected the profit declines because the 1984 results were records set during tighter Japanese import controls, less spending on capital improvements and acquisitions and higher profit margins per car.

(AP, UPI)

U.S. Retail Sales In January Rose A Weak 0.1%

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. retail sales rose a disappointing 0.1 percent in January, the weakest performance since October, as sales at department stores fell sharply, the government reported Thursday.

The tiny increase followed a sharp 1.7-percent jump in December sales, revised downward from a 1.9-percent gain, and was the poorest showing since sales plunged 3.9 percent in October.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige noted that the increase was still the sixth advance in the last seven months and predicted further steady gains this year.

Auto sales rose 0.9 percent last month following an even stronger 4.4-percent December increase.

Without the strength in auto sales, total sales would have fallen 0.2 percent last month, the first time since June that retail sales, excluding autos, have declined.

GM Says Pact Near on Purchase of BL Truck Unit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — General Motors Corp. and BL PLC of Britain are close to agreement on GM's purchase of BL's Land Rover and truck divisions, GM's chairman said Thursday.

"I believe we're very close," Roger Smith said at a news conference here.

Earlier this month, the British government confirmed that talks between government-owned BL and GM were at an advanced stage.

Mr. Smith said a sale would enhance GM's product line because BL's strength is in heavy-duty trucks while GM's strength lies in medium and small trucks.

"Their strengths are our weaknesses," he said.

Analysts have said such an agreement, probably worth more than $450 million, would make GM more competitive in Europe against Ford Motor Co. and would allow GM to consolidate its money-losing Bedford truck unit in Britain. According to analysts, GM now has only about 3 percent of the European heavy-truck market.

Rumors about GM's interest in the unprofitable commercial vehicles division, which makes the Land Rover, the Range Rover and Leyland trucks, first surfaced in November, and prompted widespread debate in Parliament.

But that debate was not as heated as the uproar following the disclosure last week that Ford was negotiating to purchase BL's Austin Rover car subsidiary.

Such a sale would have left nearly the entire British car-making industry in U.S. ownership, and the government, giving way to intense pressure, soon announced it had ended the discussions with Ford.

GM owns the only other British maker of passenger cars, Vauxhall Motors Ltd.

In London, meanwhile, a top British trade official said Thursday that the Swedish motor giant Volvo AG has begun talks with BL on the possibility of taking over its bus division.

Peter Morrison, the undersecretary of industry and trade, told the House of Commons in a letter that Volvo had expressed "interest in a possible merger with Leyland Bus."

The British Laird Group, an engineering company, has also expressed an interest in buying BL's bus division, Paul Channon, the new trade and industry secretary, told Parliament last week.

BL, formerly known as British Leyland, posted a net loss of £44.8 million ($63 million at current rates) during the first half of 1985, on sales of £1.68 billion.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

A New Push for Stability In Exchange-Rate Levels

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With only a month to go before the 13th anniversary of the abandonment of fixed exchange rates and the establishment of floating rates, Western policymakers are beginning the process of getting more fixity back into the exchange-rate system.

The issue has long been a priority of the French government. And it was moved up on the international agenda when President Ronald Reagan announced in his State of the Union Message last week that he had directed Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d to determine whether nations should meet to discuss the alignment of their currencies to thwart "wild currency swings."

"Wild swings" could also be used to describe the U.S. policy on currency rates. A year ago, when the dollar was worth 3.29 Deutsche marks, 10 French francs and 262 yen, Washington was boasting that the dollar's high value was the mirror image of the world's vote of confidence in "Reaganomics" and the strength of the U.S. economy.

Those exchange-rate levels ruined many opportunities for Americans to sell their goods and services abroad, producing a staggering merchandise-trade deficit of $148.5 billion last year and widespread hardship for exporters that has fueled cries to reduce the openness of the U.S. market to foreign-made goods.

On Thursday, the dollar ended in New York at 2.349 DM, at 7.22 francs and at 182.40 yen. The fall is due to the September meeting in

NEWS ANALYSIS

New York of the Group of Five industrial nations — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain. Ministers from those countries agreed on a policy of joint intervention to drive the dollar lower. And the Americans argue that the dollar is still overvalued. The exchange-rate movements will have little immediate impact on the U.S. trade balance, which is expected to worsen through most of this year and plateau only at year's end.

The swing in the U.S. view on whether the market is the best judge of the dollar's value does not evoke a cynical response in other capitals. Policy-makers of other countries never understood the Reagan administration's hands-off policy on such a key economic determinant as the currency rate and welcome the pragmatism that allows so fundamental an about-face to be made with such ease.

But the target of adding more fixity to the system will not be easily achieved. Rather, it will bare again the basic disagreements that divide the major industrialized nations.

The floating-rate system was supposed to be the easy way around those disagreements. Each country was to establish its own domestic economic priorities and the consequences were to be reflected in the moderate fluctuations of exchange rates.

In practice, however, currency values have been five times more volatile than in the later days of the fixed-rate system. Fluctuations of more than 1 percent in a day — the definition of disorderly markets under the old fixed-rate system — are now the norm. And "bandwagon" trading consistently produces what the experts call "overshooting" — driving rates up or down by amounts that are considered excessive.

The current talk, as shown by the French government paper circulating in major capitals, is on establishing "target zones" that would allow rates to move within a wide band of about 10 percent. Fluctuations outside that margin would trigger international consultations on measures to be taken to restore order.

But experience shows that it is at

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Venezuela Said To Seek a Delay In Debt Payment

Reuters

NEW YORK — Venezuela, squeezed by the recent slump in oil prices, has asked for more time to repay about $923 million of debt principal owed to its commercial bank creditors, U.S. banking sources said Thursday.

The request, made during talks this week in New York between Venezuelan officials led by Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua and the country's bank advisory committee, is the first concrete manifestation of the impact the decline in oil prices is having on the finances of oil-exporting debtor nations. Oil, which has fallen to about $16 a barrel from nearly $30 last year, makes up 95 percent of Venezuela's earnings.

There was no immediate confirmation of the report from Venezuelan officials.

The $923-million payment, covering debts due in 1985 and 1986, was to be made as part of an accord to reschedule $21.2 billion of Venezuela's foreign debt of about $34 billion.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates

Feb. 13

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.659	3.76	112.94 *	36.81 *	0.1658 *	—	5.52 *	136.25 *	144.75 y
Brussels(a)	48.18	68.19	20.4655	6.468	3.0063 *	18.12	—	24.68	26.30 *
Frankfurt	2.3546	3.332	—	32.59 *	1.4685 x	88.555 *	4.887 *	120.61 *	1.284 *
London (b)	1.4155	—	3.329	10.2235	2,273.80	3.7636	68.30	2.7625	258.20
Milan	1,603.50	2,267.80	680.89	221.97	—	603.86	33.261	822.28	8.75
New York(c)	—	0.7047 ≠	2.349	7.22	1,598.80	2.6595	48.84	1.9415	182.40
Paris	7.2235	10.26	3.0681	—	4.504 x	2.7169	14.971 *	3.782	3.9471 *
Tokyo	186.30	262.78	78.79	25.70	11.61 *	69.81	385.47 *	94.71	—
Zurich	1.9545	2.7637	83.495 *	27.86 *	0.1218 *	73.45 *	4.8719 *	—	1.0674 *
1 ECU	0.9143	0.6484	2.1641	6.6387	1,472.48	2.4437	44.2886	1.8003	168.457
1 SDR	1.1251	0.7958	2.64916	8.12716	1,804.18	2.9916	54.2873	2.1976	209.406

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (≠) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.419

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.80	Fin. markka	5.295	Mex. peso	465.00	Soviet ruble	0.7485
Austral. $	1.4671	Greek drac.	144.75	Norw. krone	7.351	Span. peseta	148.98
Austr. schil.	16.49	Hong Kong $	7.806	Phil. peso	18.90	Swed. krona	7.457
Belg. fin. fr.	48.91	Indian rupee	12.4378	Port. escudo	153.80	Taiwan $	39.26
Brazil cruz.	12,400.00	Indo. rupiah	1,127.00	Saudi riyal	3.6505	Thai baht	26.455
Canadian $	1.4013	Irish £	0.7819	Sing. $	2.1355	Turkish lira	585.40
Chinese yuan	3.2079	Israeli shek.	1.489	S. Afr. rand	2.1277	UAE dirham	3.6725
Danish krone	8.71	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2839	S. Kor. won	889.06	Venez. boliv.	17.98
Egypt. pound	1.32	Malay. ring.	2.458				

£ Sterling: 1.1013 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

Feb. 13

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	7 ¾-8 ⅛	4½-4⅝	3¾-3⅞	12 ⅛-12 ⅝	10⅝-11⅞	10-10⅛	8
2 months	7 ⅞-8 ⅛	4½-4⅝	3 ¹⁵⁄₁₆-3 ⁷⁄₁₆	12 ⅝-12 ¾	14⅝-14⅞	10 ⅝-10 ¾	8 ⅛
3 months	7 ⅞-8 ⅛	4½-4⅝	3⅞-4	12 ⅝-12 ¾	15-15½	10 ⅞-10 ¾	8⅛
6 months	7 ⅞-8 ⅛	4½-4⅝	4-4⅛	12⅝-12¾	13½-14	9⅝-10	8 ⅛
1 year	8⅛-8¼	4½-4⅝	4 ⅛-4 ¼	12½-12⅝	12¼-12½	9¼-9⅜	8 ⅛

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates Feb. 13

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	7½	7½
Federal Funds	7¾	8⅛
Prime Rate	9½	9½
Broker Loan Rate	8¼	8¾
Com Paper 30-179 days	7.70	7.70
3-month Treasury Bills	7.07	7.08
6-month Treasury Bills	7.13	7.17
CD's 30-59 days	7.74	7.74
CD's 60-89 days	7.40	7.40
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	N.A.	4.35
One Month Interbank	—	4.35
3-month Interbank	—	4.55
6-month Interbank	—	4.60
France		
Intervention Rate	8¾	8¾
Call Money	9	8⅞
One-month Interbank	8⅞	8⅞
3-month Interbank	8⅞	8⅞
6-month Interbank	8 15/16	8 15/16
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	12½	12½
Call Money	N.A.	12½
91-day Treasury Bill	—	12 3/16
3-month Interbank	—	12 13/64
Japan		
Discount Rate	4½	4½
Call Money	5 13/16	5 11/16
60-day Interbank	5 15/16	5 15/16

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Feb. 13

1 month	7 ¹⁵⁄₁₆ - 8 ⅛
2 months	7 ⅞ - 8 ⅛
3 months	7 ⅞ - 8 ⅛
6 months	8 - 8⅛
1 year	8 ⅛ - 8 ¼

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Feb. 13

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30 day average yield:	7.43
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	7.712

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Feb. 13

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	337.50	337.45	— 2.85
Luxembourg	334.50	—	— 2.90
Paris (12.5 kilo)	334.91	337.15	— 3.50
Zurich	337.75	334.50	— 2.55
London	335.40	334.00	— 3.25
New York	—	332.80	— 5.20

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

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An American Express company

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 10)

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Feb. 13

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
217.85	182.30	Mar	217.25	218.70	215.20	218.45	+1.60
220.15	183.90	Jun	219.40	221.15	217.70	220.90	+1.50
222.50	187.00	Sep	222.00	223.25	220.30	222.35	+1.45
224.00	178.40	Dec	223.20	223.30	223.30	226.10	+1.38

Est. Sales 73,209 Prev. Sales 70,723
Prev. Day Open Int. 69,035 up 1,468

VALUE LINE (KCBT)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
222.90	190.50	Mar	220.80	222.60	219.15	222.50	+1.70
225.30	197.00	Jun	223.25	224.75	221.60	224.65	+1.60

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,002
Prev. Day Open Int. 16,851 up 337

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
125.80	105.50	Mar	125.40	126.25	124.20	126.30	+1.10
127.35	106.90	Jun	126.75	127.85	125.60	127.75	+1.05
128.55	108.10	Sep	127.20	129.00	127.20	129.00	+.85
129.65	121.10	Dec	129.80	130.50	129.80	130.50	+.90

Est. Sales 11,975 Prev. Sales 12,071
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,761 up 212

MAJOR MKT INDEX (CBT)
points and eighths

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
300⅝	273¼	Feb	298¼	300⅛	296⅞	300⅛	+2¼
301¼	271	Mar	298⅝	301¼	297¾	301¼	+2½
301⅜	288	Apr	299⅝	301	299⅝	301	+1⅝

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 135
Prev. Day Open Int. 385 off 21

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	962.00 f	962.80 f
Reuters	N.A.	1,837.10
D.J. Futures	127.00	128.72
Com. Research Bureau	213.10	213.90

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Official Says Argentina Near IMF Agreement

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina hopes for agreement next week with the International Monetary Fund to unlock a third tranche of its $1.42-billion Special Drawing Rights standby loan, an official said Thursday.

José Luis Machinea, economic policy undersecretary, who returned Wednesday from talks with IMF officials in Washington, said it could now be disbursed within three weeks. The $260-million tranche was due on Jan. 15.

This would also unlock $600 million of the $1.2 billion yet to be disbursed from a $4.2-billion loan from creditor banks, Mr. Machinea said in an interview.

U.S. Treasuries

Feb. 13

	Discount Offer	Bid	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	7.09	7.08	7.32	7.32
6-month bill	7.16	7.15	7.53	7.55
1-year bill	7.18	7.16	7.68	7.69

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond 101 25/32		101 27/32	9.07	9.13

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 140.19
Change for the day: + 0.36
Average yield: 8.61 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

London Commodities

Feb. 13

SUGAR
Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Mar	156.40	154.00	154.00	154.40	155.60	156.00
May	163.40	160.00	160.20	160.40	162.00	162.40
Aug	168.60	166.60	166.60	167.00	168.60	168.80
Oct	173.00	170.80	170.80	171.20	172.00	172.60

Volume: 868 lots of 50 tons.

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil, crude oil).

London Metals

Feb. 13

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	782.00	783.00	781.50	782.50
Forward	820.00	871.00	809.00	809.50
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	983.00	983.50	982.00	983.00
Forward	1011.50	1012.00	1009.50	1010.00
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	971.00	974.00	967.00	971.00
Forward	1004.00	1007.00	1000.00	1002.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	258.00	258.50	257.00	258.00
Forward	268.00	268.50	267.00	268.00
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2760.00	2763.00	2745.00	2750.00
Forward	2830.00	2835.00	2815.00	2820.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	413.50	414.00	415.00	417.00
Forward	424.00	426.50	428.00	429.00
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	400.00	405.00	402.00	407.00

Source: AP.

Cash Prices

Feb. 13

Commodity and Unit	Thu	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	2.25	1.45
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.66	0.78
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	73-74	79-80
Lead Spot, lb	17-19	18-21
Copper elect., lb	69-71	67-70
Tin (Straits), lb	n.a.	5.6899
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.35	0.43
Palladium, oz	94-97	127-134
Silver N.Y., oz	5.89	6.325

Source: AP.

Dividends

Feb. 13

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INITIAL				
First Northern S&L	-	.10	3-14	2-28
Sysco Corp	-	.06	5-16	4-25
PROPOSED STOCK SPLIT				
Poe & Associates — 3-for-2				
VF Corp — 2-for-1				
SPECIAL				
Coca-Cola Bottling	-	.05	3-10	2-24
STOCK SPLIT				
Sysco Corp — 2-for-1				
USUAL				
Central Fidel. Bnks	Q	.21	4-1	3-14
Energas Co	Q	.25	3-12	2-27
Equitable Iowa Cos	Q	.15	3-12	2-25
First America Bk Cp	Q	.35	4-25	3-28
Goodyr Canada Ltd	Q	.35	3-31	3-10
HCC Industries	Q	.03	3-7	2-24
Holly Sugar Corp	S	.25	3-31	3-14
Nordson Corp	Q	.17	3-28	2-28
Roadway Services	Q	.27½	5-1	4-15
Soo Line Corp	Q	.30	4-10	4-4
Velcro Indus. NV	Q	.23	4-1	3-3

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

Current-Account Deficit Revised by Canberra

Reuters

CANBERRA — Australia's current-account deficit for the first six months of the 1985-86 fiscal year has been revised upward to 7.46 billion Australian dollars ($10.9 billion) from 6.92 billion dollars, the government said Thursday.

This compares with a deficit of 5.73 billion dollars in the first half of 1984-85. The current account, the broadest measure of trade performance, includes merchandise trade and services such as banking.

صكنا من الاصل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Cartel Office Approves Daimler-AEG Merger

Reuters

WEST BERLIN — Daimler-Benz AG, maker of Mercedes cars and trucks, won approval Thursday from West Germany's antitrust authority to take over AEG AG, the electricals group, in the country's biggest corporate merger ever.

The Federal Cartel Office gave permission for the merger after both companies agreed to dispose of holdings in a number of companies. The decision had been widely expected.

The approval clears the way for Daimler-Benz to buy a 30-percent stake in AEG offered by a consortium of West German banks. That combined with previously owned shares will give Daimler about a 56-percent stake in AEG.

Daimler will have paid a total of 1.77 billion Deutsche marks ($424 million) for its stake, a spokeswoman in Stuttgart said.

Daimler's purchase of AEG is part of a diversification into high technology, which it began last year by taking over MTU GmbH, a major maker of engines for military aircraft, and Dornier GmbH, the aerospace and research group.

The merger will make it West Germany's largest company, with revenue of more than 60 billion DM and a work force of nearly 300,000.

The proposed merger has stirred public unease about concentrations of corporate power and is one reason that the government is to undertake a review of merger controls. But the cartel office said the two companies' activities barely overlapped and the merger would not increase their shares of the markets they serve.

Under the agreement, one of the interests AEG will have to sell is a 24-percent share in Eurosatellite, the satellite manufacturer. AEG will be required to sell out of Eurosatellite after a contract with the other partners in the Eurosatellite Consortium expires in 1990. The other partners are Aerospatiale and Alcatel Thomson Espace of France and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH of West Germany, each with 24 percent. A Belgian group, ETCA, holds 4 percent.

AEG will also have to sell a 25-percent stake in Transformatoren Union GmbH and in Elektronik System GmbH, and a 50-percent interest in Viscom Ton-und Videoverteilerssystem GmbH.

Daimler has already said it would sell its indirect 9-percent interest in Metallgesellschaft AG.

Robeco Bids For Haslemere

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — Robeco, the Dutch investment group, made a £179-million ($250-million) takeover bid Thursday for the British property company Haslemere Estates PLC.

Robeco made the offer through its Rodamco subsidiary, which already holds 11.7 percent of Haslemere's shares.

The offer amounts to 600 pence per share, or about 17 percent higher than the recent price of Haslemere stock on the London Stock Exchange. It was understood that Robeco made its offer now to take advantage of the Dutch guilder's favorable exchange rate against the pound.

Olivetti Net Increased by 40% in 1985

Reuters

IVREA, Italy — Olivetti SpA's chairman, Carlo de Benedetti, said Thursday that his company's net consolidated group profit rose to about 500 billion lire ($311 million) in 1985, a 40-percent increase from 356 billion lire in 1984.

Group consolidated sales rose 34 percent to 6.13 trillion lire from 4.48 trillion lire in 1984, Mr. de Benedetti told shareholders meeting to approve a major increase in capital.

Parent company sales rose 36.6 percent to 3.49 trillion lire in 1985 while net liquidity rose to more than 160 billion lire from 100.8 billion lire at the end of 1984.

Group fixed capital investments last year amounted to 490 billion lire and research and development expenditure totaled 280 billion lire.

Group indebtedness fell below 250 billion lire from 319.3 billion.

Olivetti, 25-percent owned by American Telephone & Telegraph Co., is the world's second-largest maker of personal computers behind International Business Machines Corp.

Sweden to Close Last Shipyard

United Press International

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish government announced Thursday that the country's last commercial shipyard, Kockum AB's yard in Malmo, would cease production in 1988.

After the golden age of the 1970s, when Swedish shipyards led the industry, economic stagnation and overproduction of vessels caused a decline. Kockum's was the last shipbuilding yard within the government-owned Swedish Yards group. Only 500 workers will remain, employed in the submarine and underwater-technology division.

To compensate for the 2,300 jobs to be lost at the shipyard, the government announced the establishment of a Saab-Scania AB car plant employing 2,700, a regional development fund and a marine-technology center on the site.

IBM, in Fujitsu Dispute, Says Rivals Misuse Its Software

By Andrew Horvat
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — International Business Machines Corp.'s senior executive in Asia has lashed out at what he called the theft of intellectual property by competitors, and confirmed that the company has taken Fujitsu Ltd. to arbitration in an effort to settle a dispute about the Japanese company's use of IBM software.

George Conrades, group executive of IBM's Tokyo-based Asia-Pacific Group, told reporters Wednesday that he was speaking in general terms and not specifically about Fujitsu, IBM's chief rival in Japan. He said some of IBM's competitors are gaining an unfair advantage in pricing by misappropriating other companies' software.

"If you are not making the investment" in software, he said, "no wonder your prices seem so competitive."

Mr. Conrades refused to give details of IBM's problems with Fujitsu but said that, in 1983, IBM "had significant disagreement with Fujitsu over the use of IBM software and other matters." He added that IBM and Fujitsu at that time entered a secret agreement, the existence of which later leaked out.

He said IBM decided to take the matter to the American Arbitration Association in New York after "we determined that certain Fujitsu practices have continued."

Japan is the only country where IBM is not the market leader. Fujitsu, which makes IBM-compatible products, has about 40 percent of the market, compared with IBM's 30 percent.

A Fujitsu spokesman acknowledged that "IBM has unilaterally filed an arbitration claim" and that Fujitsu considers it to be invalid.

Securities analysts who asked not to be quoted by name said that IBM originally shared its software with a number of Japanese makers, including Fujitsu, for token royalties in return for being allowed into the Japanese market.

ICI, Enichem Reach Accord On Joint Plastics Venture

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC said Thursday that it and Enichem Elastomers Ltd. have agreed on a structure for their joint plastics venture, to be called the European Vinyls Corp.

The venture will incorporate the vinyl chloride monomer and polyvinyl chloride businesses of the two companies.

ICI said in September that it was studying a collaboration with Enichem, a unit of Italy's government-owned Enichem SpA. ICI makes PVC in Britain, West Germany and Switzerland. Enichem produces the plastics only in Italy.

The ICI statement Thursday said the venture would enable the companies to eliminate surplus capacity from older and more costly plants, thus reducing the chronic overcapacity in the European polymer industry.

The agreement includes the planned removal of 300,000 tons of capacity over two years, or an amount equivalent to the current excess. The joint company would then have capacity of 2.2-million tons.

The joint venture would operate as a full manufacturing and marketing group with a parent company in the Netherlands, ICI said. The business will be coordinated from Brussels, with local operating companies in major markets.

Choosing New Cars By Computer

(Continued from Page 11)

attracted many companies to the field, and one of them — Coin Financial Systems — is responsible for the computer that offers prospective customers a personality test based on eight colors.

In the test, said to furnish an accurate psychological profile 80 percent of the time, the customer is asked to push computer buttons representing the colors in the order that they most appeal. Couples take the test separately and their responses are combined.

In moments, the customer receives a printout indicating his or her preference for value, comfort, image and performance in a car. The system also provides salespersons with a list of five statements geared to the customer's profile.

COMPANY NOTES

British Telecommunications PLC has reached agreement in principle to buy the majority of Thorn EMI PLC's holding in Coventry Cable Ltd. and its total holding in Swindon Cable Ltd. Thorn EMIhas a 51-percent stake in Coventry and BT has 25 percent. Thorn EMI is the sole owner of Swindon.

Citicorp said it would join with RCA Corp. and Nynex Corp. to provide information electronically to homes. Sources said Citicorp would probably provide home banking and financial information; Nynex would contribute transmission lines, and RCA, television sets or other terminal equipment.

Continental Airlines, which filed for protection from its creditors two years ago, reported a fourth-quarter loss of $7.1 million, but profits of $60.9 million for 1985, the highest in the airline's 51-year history. Earnings for 1984 were $50.3 million in earnings.

Evered Holdings PLC's purchase of a 20.1-percent interest in TI Group PLC will not be referred to the British Monopolies Commission, the Trade and Industry Department said.

GATX Corp. said a $38-a-share merger offer, totaling $495 million, by Leucadia National Corp., a New York-based holding company, is "too conditional to be considered seriously." Leucadia is offering to buy all 13 million shares outstanding of GATX.

IBM United Kingdom Holdings Ltd., a subsidiary of International Business Machines Corp., said pretax profit for 1985 rose 60 percent to £521 million ($735 million) from £325 million. Sales rose 29 percent to £3.04 billion from £2.35 billion.

Texaco Inc.'s request for a hearing on the qualifications of the Texas state judge who heard Pennzoil Co.'s multibillion-dollar suit against Texaco has been denied by the Texas Supreme Court. A Texas appeals court last week rejected Texaco's motion that Judge Solomon Casseb be disqualified.

Williams Holdings PLC, a metals and engineering group, is making an offer for McKechnie Brothers PLC, which values McKechnie at £144 million ($203 million). A condition of the offer is that McKechnie's £41-million offer for Newman Tonks PLC not be completed.

Stability in Exchange Rates

(Continued from Page 11)

exactly this point that things break down. Which currency is overshooting? The one that is appreciating — as the dollar did last year despite policies most experts outside the United States and many inside considered misguided and reckless — or the one that is depreciating?

The question is central to determining which country is obliged to take corrective measures. And if the governments of both appreciating and depreciating currencies are to adjust domestic policies, who is to determine which countries do what?

The assumption that good will and compromise will produce a solution does not stand up. The last time governments tried that, in the early 1970s, it was easier for them to move to a new floating-rate system rather than accept outside constraints imposed on their domestic economic policy-making.

The answer to this conundrum is that if economic policy-making in the major industrialized countries were coordinated there would likely be less reason for economic performance, and thus exchange rates, to diverge.

That is the real issue, for as long as domestic priorities and policies regarding employment, prices, growth and international balance of payments diverge from the collective norm so will the currency rates.

Until the Group of Five gives up the myth that national governments can set economic priorities and policies independently of each other, their actual interdependence will prevent them from establishing the harmony they claim to seek in establishing exchange rates.

World Bank Unit Planning Third-World Mutual Fund

Agence France-Presse

BRUSSELS — A World Bank subsidiary, the International Finance Corp., said Thursday that it plans to create an investment fund fed mainly by private capital to acquire stakes in companies in developing countries.

Sir William Ryrie, IFC executive vice president, said the fund would have initial capital of $50 million from the IFC and from private U.S. and European institutions, mainly banks. An unusual feature of the fund is that it would be quoted on major bourses, such as the New York Stock Exchange, he said.

The fund would take minority holdings in private companies in developing but relatively industrialized countries. The list of such countries includes India, South Korea, Thailand, Indonesia, Turkey, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, Sir William said.

Sir William, visiting here for talks with Belgian government officials, said the decision to create the fund was due to be voted on by the IFC board in Washington at the end of the month.

The IFC set up a similar, $60-million fund for investment in South Korea in 1984. It has prospered and is about to double its capital.

The IFC groups 128 countries and provides financial assistance to the private sector of developing countries. Its capital was recently doubled with an extra $650 million.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Nissan Sets Management Changes

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Nissan Motor Co. has announced a series of management changes in Europe and its Tokyo head office.

The Japanese automaker said Koji Sumita has been named general manager of its London office, succeeding Mitsuya Goto. Mr. Goto is returning to Tokyo to take up a new appointment as general manager for public affairs in the international division.

Mr. Sumita moves to London from Tokyo, where he served as general manager, export department, Europe. He is succeeded in that post by Hideo Nagafuchi, who was president of Nissan Motor Nederland BV.

Mr. Nagafuchi turns over his duties as head of Nissan's operations in the Netherlands to Shigeru Uchiyama, formerly vice president of Nissan Motor Deutschland GmbH, which is based in Neuss, near Düsseldorf. Nissan has yet to name Mr. Uchiyama's successor.

American Express Travel Related Services has named John Lenton vice president and general manager for the Benelux countries and Scandinavia. He will be based in Brussels and will succeed John Stuart, who has become TRS's senior vice president and general manager for the United Kingdom and Ireland. Previously, Mr. Lenton was the company's chief financial officer for Europe, the Middle East and Africa, and was based in Brighton, England.

Aitken Hume International PLC, the British fund-management and financial-services group, has named S.A. (Tony) Constance as group chief executive. Until September, he was executive vice president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., responsible for worldwide merchant-banking operations. Aitken Hume has been without a permanent chief executive since November, when Timothy Aitken, one of its founders, resigned over differences in management style. Aitken Hume's acting joint chief executives, Jonathan Aitken and Michael Scorey, will revert to their former respective roles as chairman and financial director of the company.

Singapore International Merchant Bankers Ltd. has named Collin Willis banking director in charge of treasury and capital-market activities. He was with Crédit Agricole in Hong Kong as deputy general manager and treasurer.

American Standard Inc. has named Nicolas M. Georgitsis senior vice president for transportation products. He will assume responsibility for railway products in addition to his current duties as senior vice president for automotive and fluid-power products. Mr. Georgitsis, who currently is based in Paris, will be transferred to American Standard's New York head office.

Rudolf Wolff & Co., the London trading company, said Bruce Leeming, its managing director, has resigned and has been succeeded by Francis Holford, who continues as deputy chairman of the group. Noranda, the Canadian mining group that owns Rudolf Wolff, put the subsidiary up for sale several months ago and is still looking for a buyer.

Shell Names Welham A Managing Director

Reuters

LONDON — Royal Dutch/Shell Group said Thursday that David Welham, group treasurer, is to become a group managing director, effective July 1.

At the same time, Bill Thomson, currently a group managing director, will retire from his post but will remain on the board of the Anglo-Dutch energy group's Shell Transport & Trading Co. unit.

Gray No Longer Running UTC

The Associated Press

HARTFORD, Connecticut — Harry J. Gray is no longer in charge of day-to-day operations at United Technologies Corp., says Robert F. Daniell, who now runs the huge aerospace and high technology conglomerate.

Mr. Gray is a "nonoperating chairman," said Mr. Daniell, UTC's president and chief executive officer since Jan. 1.

Some longtime UTC watchers had predicted that Mr. Gray, 66, would never relinquish control of the corporation he headed for 13 years. But Mr. Daniell said Mr. Gray's duties are confined to presiding over the board of directors and annual shareholders meetings, and to representing UTC before customers and the U.S. government.

New Issue — This announcement appears as a matter of record only. — February 6, 1986

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Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

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Merrill Lynch Capital Markets
Morgan Stanley International
Salomon Brothers International Limited
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Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Banque Paribas Capital Markets Limited
Crédit Lyonnais
Dai-Ichi Kangyo International Limited
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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

(Sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, Y, Z — [illegible])

Floating-Rate Notes

Feb. 13

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
[illegible]				

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
[illegible]				

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
[illegible]				

Canadian Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
New Brunswick 89/94			98.62	99.62

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
[illegible]				

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
[illegible]				

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

Bargains Missed because of Product-Price Confusion

For reasons the average investor seems chronically unable to grasp, the investing public has always tended to buy stocks when prices of related products are high and to sell them again when prices are low. The seasoned speculator knows that aggressive corporations achieve greatest progress after prices have been squeezed to shake out inefficient competitors and impressionable investors. So the big upward movements in shares of an IBM, Motorola or Occidental Petroleum often are most apt to occur after product prices have been trimmed to the bone and weak competitors have fallen by the wayside. End products in question can be computers, microchips, petroleum or gold- with the same dynamics applying. To understand more about the workings of this growth-generating process and why stocks ranging from Apple to Motorola are back in uptrends after crowddemoralizing price news, send the coupon for complimentary studies now including new-high projections for oil from downside-climax points of late January and early February.

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Investment Corp B.V
Keizersgracht 534, 1017 EK Amsterdam

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AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 69

AM Intl, AdamRussl, Alcoa pf, Alza Corp, Astrotech, Bancft Fnd, BrownFor A, BrownFor B, CSS Ind n, Cagleain A, CaroPL pf, CitadelHld, ChiFstBcp, CetrFact, ConStor s, CosmoCre n, CosmoCr n, CrestFoam, Datoram, Designcind, DuplexPrd s, ElecAm, ESD n, Erolnd, Fischr Prir, Glatfltr, GuardsCh, Hasbro pf, HealthMor, Heinicke, HotelProphy, HotelProp wt, Howell Ind, HudsonFood n, ICH Cp s, KIIMtg Co, Lorimar, MePsb Sv, Mesind Son, MinPL pfA, MonPw pfA, NWidPict n, NY Times, Olsten s, OrioleHme A, PLM Fncl, PGE 125pfC, PGE 125pfD, PGE 112pfH, PGE 250pfP, PGE 240pfK, PLio 475pf, PoliCp s, Pier 1 Inc w, ProfitLam s, ProvEngy s, PaSPL pfC, Shaer Shoe, SCE 758pf, SCE 876pf, SpectraGp s, Teleflex, TelephData, TridexCo, VHT Hti wt, Vyquest, WRIT s, WestTex pf, WorkWear

NEW LOWS 23

AmRoyalty, ChHD pfC, ConnerCorp, CrystalOil, Damon Cre, DamsEngy B, EngyDevl, GemcoNatl, GulfCanada n, KirbyExp, LearPtPar, MCO Res, MSR Expl, NRM Engy n, NRM Eng pf, NuCdnO g s, NamecoOil, SceptreRs n, ScurryRn, Struth Well, WikrEgy n, WichitaInd, WinnEntA wt

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 13 Feb., 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) – daily; (w) – weekly; (b) – bi-monthly; (r) – regularly; (i) – irregularly.

Fund		Value
AL MAL MANAGEMENT		
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	$	206.29
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
-(d) Baerbond	SF	904.70
-(d) Conbar	SF	1358.00
-(d) Equibaer America	$	1258.00
-(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1533.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1225.00
-(d) Grobar	SF	1743.00
-(d) Stockbar	SF	1132.00
SNP INTERFUNDS		
-(w) Interbond Fund	$	138.89
-(w) Intercurrency US$	$	10.18*
-(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	30.36*
-(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	10.16*
-(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	11.80
-(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$	10.81*
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
-(d) Asian Growth Fund	$	12.62
-(w) Diverbond	SF	84.15
-(w) FIF-America	$	19.32
-(w) FIF-Europe	$	18.76
-(w) FIF-International	$	12.29
-(w) FIF-Pacific	$	22.01
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$	110.23
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$	192.56
-(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F)	$	1057.32
BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		
-(w) Brit.Dollar Income	$	0.904
-(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr	$	11.08*
-(d) Brit. Intl.$ Manag.portf	$	1.250
-(d) Brit. Intl.£ Manag.Portf	£	1.298
-(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd	$	1.173*
-(w) Brit.Gold Fund	$	0.798
-(w) Brit.Manag.Currency	£	16.17*
-(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd	$	1.340
-(w) Brit. Jersey Gilt Fund	£	0.211
-(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund	$	1.297
-(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund	$	0.823
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
-(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	49.86
-(w) Capital Italia SA	$	22.29
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71		
(d) Citinvest Ecu	ECU	1029.85
(d) Citinvest Liquidity	$	1028.69
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		
-(d) Actions Suisses	SF	504.00
-(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF	106.20
-(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	108.62
-(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$	114.28
-(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	100.23
-(d) Bond Valor Yen	Yen	10,373.00
-(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF	126.75
-(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLAR	$	135.06
-(d) Canasac	SF	665.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Bonds	SF	76.50
-(d) CS Fonds-Int'l	SF	123.50
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	$	1120.00
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1072.00
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	£	1069.00
-(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	101491.00
-(d) Energie-Valor	SF	137.75
-(d) Ussec	SF	817.00
-(d) Europa-Valor	SF	197.50
-(d) Pacific-Valor	SF	159.25
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC		
Winchester House, 77 London Wall		
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)		
-(w) Finsbury Group Ltd	$	134.57
-(m) Winchester Diversified	$	23.80*
-(m) Winchester Financial Ltd.	$	9.77
-(m) Winchester Frontier	$	118.06
-(w) Winchester Holdings	FF	109.31
	$	12.65
-(w) Worldwide Securities	$	56.49
-(w) Worldwide Special	$	2045.35
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
-+(d) Concentra	DM	37.91
-+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM	90.50
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.		
1-3 Seale St.,St. Helier:0534-36331		
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.		
@(d)Inc.: Bid $ 11.47 Offer	$	11.634*
@(d)Cap.: Bid $ 13.11 Offer	$	13.534
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$	1.0288
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$	1.9961*
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$	1.3519
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$	0.9855*
-(w) Long Term	$	25.16*
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		
1, Laurence Pountney Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680		
-(w) F&C Atlantic	$	15.28
-(w) F&C European	$	17.78
-(w) F&C Oriental	$	35.02
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda		
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com.	$	41.67
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum.Pref.	$	100.76
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$	16.72
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum Pref.	$	100.82
-(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$	83.19
-(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$	11.53
-(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$	11.75
-(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$	130.22
-(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	$	27.07
-(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund	$	88.83
-(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$	37.16
-(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$	16.84
-(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$	164.57
-(d) Fidelity Sect. Growth Fd.	$	17.20
-(d) Fidelity World Fund	$	43.34
FORBES PO 887 GRAND CAYMAN		
London Agent 01-839-3013		
-(w) Dollar Income	$	6.87
-(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd.	£	95.00
-(w) Gold Income	$	7.88
-(w) Gold Appreciation	$	4.14
-(m) Strategic Trading	$	1.45
GEFINOR FUNDS		
-(w) East Investment Fund	$	475.32
-(w) Scottish World Fund	£	148.76
-(w) State St. American	$	185.41
London:01-4914230, Geneva:41-22355530		
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715		
-(w) FuturGAM S.A.	$	141.84
-(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc	$	154.67
-(w) GAMerica Inc	$	162.83
-(w) GAM Australia Inc	$	104.23
-(w) GAM Boston Inc	$	120.83
-(w) GAM Ermitage	$	18.85
-(w) GAM Franc-val	SF	122.91
-(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc	$	98.87
-(w) GAM International Inc	$	170.14
-(w) GAM Japan Inc	$	134.34
-(w) GAM North America Inc	$	124.07
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Inc		114.75* p
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Accum.		119.15 p
-(w) GAM Pacific Inc	$	146.06
-(w) GAM Pers. & Char. Worldw.		120.88 p
-(w) GAM Pers. & Char. U.K. Fd.		109.38 p
-(w) GAMrin	$	119.84
-(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc	$	88.75
-(w) GAM Sterl & Intl Unit Trust		169.40* p
-(w) GAM Worldwide Inc	$	212.62
-(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	149.67
-(w) GSAM Composite Inc	$	102.91
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Ord.	$	107.10
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Spe.	$	100.36
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc	SF	102.40
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc	Yen	10,240
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc	DM	102.55
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc	£	100.23
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.		
-(d) Berry Pac. Fd.Ltd.	$	12.32
-(r) G.T. Applied Science	$	14.52
-(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd.	$	11.78
-(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$	4.45
-(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$	25.97
-(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$	17.10
-(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$	17.70
-(d) G.T. Dollar Fund	$	17.67
-(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$	12.94*
-(d) G.T. Global Technley Fd.	$	14.70
-(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	35.43
-(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$	23.93
-(w) G.T. Japan Small Co.Fund	$	54.68
-(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$	25.48
-(d) G.T. South China Fund	$	14.98*
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
-(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF	11.09
-(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF	27.27
-(d) European Equity Fund	DM	12.56
-(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$	10.93*
-(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$	27.29
-(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$	16.54
-(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$	32.63*
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg		
-(r) J.F Currency&Bond	$	14.73
-(r) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$	37.26
-(r) J.F Pacific Income Trust	Y	22.58
-(r) J.F Japan Trust	Y	4884
-(r) J.F Japan Technology	Y	20,530
-(r) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc)	$	8.15
LLOYDS BANK INTL, POB 438, Geneva 11		
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$	111.40
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	138.70
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	184.00
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	304.00
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America	$	116.75
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF	139.00
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos	$	16.37
NIMARBEN		
-(d) Class A	$	102.72
-(w) Class B - U.S.	$	129.58
-(w) Class C - Japan	$	107.15
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
-(w) Multicurrency	$	13.74
-(w) Dollar Medium Term	$	11.81
-(w) Dollar Long Term	$	12.70
-(w) Japanese Yen	$	14.82
-(w) Pound Sterling	£	11.11
-(w) Deutsche Mark	DM	11.15
-(w) Dutch Florin	FL	10.78
-(w) Swiss Franc	SF	10.32
-(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF	10.52
-(w) European Currency	ECU	10.05
ORANGE NASSAU GROUP		
PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670		
-(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$	32.40
PARISBAS-GROUP		
-(d) Cortexa International	$	106.73
-(d) ECUPAR	ECU	1051.02
-(w) OBLI-DM	DM	1202.53
-(w) OBLIGESTION	SF	92.95
-(w) OBLI-DOLLAR	$	1184.77
-(w) OBLI-YEN	Y	107154.00
-(w) OBLI-GULDEN	FL	1072.20
-(d) PAROIL-FUND	$	89.70
-(d) PAREUROPE GROWTH	$	13.66
-(d) PARINTER FUND	$	143.51
-(d) PARINTER BOND FUND	$	11.48
-(d) PAR US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B'	$	120.05
PUTNAM		
-(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	12.26
-(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr.	$	10.21
-(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$	85.83
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY		
-+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd.	$	12.25*
-+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd.	$	13.04
-+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd	$	28.07
-+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd.	$	11.72*
-+(d) RBC Mon.Currency Fd.	$	28.73
-+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd.	$	11.36
SKANDIFOND INTL FUND (46-8-236270)		
-(w) Inc.: Bid $ 7.22 Offer	$	7.69
-(w) Acc.: Bid $ 7.25 Offer	$	7.72
SKANDIFOND CAPITAL LTD(46-8-236270)		
-(w) Accu. Bond Fd. Bid $5.24 Offer		55.47
SKANDIFOND LIMITED(46-8-236270)		
-(w) Income Bond Fd. Bid $5.24 Offer		55.47
SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.		
17 Devonshire Sq.,London-01-377-8040		
-(r) SHB Bond Fund	$	26.80
-(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund	$	20.60
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		
-(d) America-Valor	SF	598.75
-(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	117.50
-(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$	130.77
-(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL	121.09
-(d) Intervalor	SF	89.25
-(d) Japan Portfolio	SF	952.00
-(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	108.71
-(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel.	SF	107.72
-(d) Swissvalor New Series	SF	485.25
-(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF	78.25
-(d) Universal Fund	SF	127.26
-(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	10409.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD		
(d) The Establishment Trust	$	1.29
(d) Thornton Australia Fd Ltd	$	10.43
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	9.95
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	14.55
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd.	$	10.78
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
-(d) Bond-Invest	SF	63.75
-(d) DM-Invest bonds	DM	224.60
-(d) Francit French Sh.	SFr	170.00
-(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	190.00
-(d) Germac German Sh.	SFr	204.00
-(d) Globinvest	SFr	114.50
-(d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF	338.50
-(d) SFr.-invest bonds	SFr	212.50
-(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	230.00
-(d) Yen-invest bonds	SFr	927.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
-(d) Unirenta	DM	40.40
-(d) Unifonds	DM	32.30
-(d) Unirak	DM	88.95
-(d) UNIZINS	DM	110.55
Other Funds		
(w) Actibonds Investments Fund.	$	27.64
(w) Acticrofssance	$	100.56
(w) Activest Intl	$	12.74
(m) Alfled Ltd	$	5.50
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	201.47
(w) Arab Finance I.F.	$	944.74
(r) Ariane	$	2067.86
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	128.70
(m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd.	$	9.93
(d) Capital Preserv. Fd. Intl.	$	11.87
(w) Citadel Fund	$	1.82
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	2518.47
(w) Columbia Securities	FL	105.83
(r) COMETE	$	950.64
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	12.95
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	27.23
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$	145.18
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	10,504
(w) D.G.C.	$	107.40
-(d) Dollar-Baer bond Fd	$	1091.80
-(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd.	DM	1042.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$	14.50
(r) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V.	$	1341.65
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$	11.83
(d) Dreyfus Fund Intl.	$	42.89
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	38.85
(d) Europe Obligations	Ecu	65.87
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	19,322.34
(r) Fifty Stars Ltd	$	1083.73
(w) Fixed Income Trans	$	11.42
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	204.35
(w) Forexfund	$	7.29
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	61.80
(d) Fonditalia	$	45.86
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins	DM	42.83
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$	11.97
(d) Governm. Sec. Fund	$	95.57
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	161.84
(w) Hestia Funds	$	111.20
(w) Horizon Fund	$	1494.18
(m) IBEX Holdings Ltd	SF	120.21
(r) ILA-IGB	$	9.57
(r) ILA-IGS	$	10.60
(r) IncAmerica N.V.	$	10.00
(d) Interfund SA	$	23.67
(w) Intermarket Fund	$	282.99
(d) Intermining Mut. Fd. Cl.'B'	$	851.05
(r) Intermining Mut. Fd. Cl.'C'	$	1900.22
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$	16.71
(d) Investa DWS	DM	65.15
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$	13.07
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$	23.90
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$	137.58
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	122.49
(m) Jeffer Ptns. Intl. Ltd	$	10,911.58
(r) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd	$	25.92
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd	$	98.00
(w) Korea Growth Trust	KW	10,313.83
	$	11.97
(d) Lekom Fund	$	1623.57
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$	208.30
(d) Liquibaer	$	1206.00
(w) Luxfund	$	86.72
(d) Medlolanum Sel. Fd.	$	24.70
(r) Meteore	Y	101,798.00
(w) NAAT	$	11.86
(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd	$	10,632.69
(d) Nippon Fund	$	40.66*
(d) NM Income & Growth Fund	$	10.17
(m) NOSTEC Portfolio	$	6327.22
(w) Novotec Investment Fund	$	107.66
(w) N.A.M.F.	$	177.07
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	189.54
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd	$	1311.82
(d) PANCURRI Inc	$	25.148
(r) Permal Value N.V.	$	1384.99
(r) Pleiades	$	1227.72
(w) PSCO Fund N.V.	$	132.90
(w) PSCO Intl. N.V.	$	105.46
(r) Pri-Tech	$	970.59
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$	7450.09
(d) Renta Fund	LF	2898.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF	1055.58
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits	$	1137.85
(w) Rudolf Wolff Fut Fd Ltd	$	1287.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF	130.00
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	12.85
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V.	$	969.11
(w) Strategy Investment Fund	$	26.67
(d) Syntax Ltd.'(Class A)'	$	11.48
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	86.86
(d) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$	118.66
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	142.41
(w) Transpacific Fund	$	112.59
(w) Trans Europe Fund	Fl	53.60
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	139.95
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassA	$	2407.55
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassB	$	1630.15
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1056.16
(d) UNICO Fund	DM	74.20
(d) UNI Bond Fund	$	1233.18
(r) UNI Capital Fund	$	1266.51
(d) Univers Bonds	Dm	100.56
(d) US Federal Securities	$	10.81
(d) US Treasury Income Fund	$	10.20
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	13.84
(w) Willerbond Capital	$	10.23
(d) World Fund S.A.	$	15.07

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; • - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; •• - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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French TV Battles for Customers

(Continued from Page 11)

system seeks to become profitable this year.

In November the Socialists awarded the first fully commercial channel, TV-5, to a French-Italian consortium led by Jerome Seydoux, the millionaire head of the Chargeurs SA holding company and a close friend of Mr. Mitterrand, and Silvio Berlusconi, head of Italy's Fininvest private TV empire and close to that country's Socialist prime minister, Bettino Craxi. TV-5 plans to start broadcasting Feb. 20, a month before the elections.

In January the Socialists awarded a second commercial franchise, for a popular music station called TV-6, to a consortium that includes Mr. Seydoux's brother, Nicolas. It too will start broadcasting before the election.

"We will do everything we can to reverse the Channel 5 decision," said Jacques Chirac, leader of the opposition party, Rally for the Republic.

But many observers are skeptical. "How can anyone put an edifice like this into question now?" asked Patrice de Goy, publisher of Broadcast, a French radio-communications magazine.

"We have an 18-year exclusive contract with the state, and it will be hard for a new government to change it," Jerome Seydoux said.

Mr. Seydoux, who leads a group of French investors with 60 percent of TV-5 against Mr. Berlusconi's 40-percent stake, denies that TV-5 will display political bias. "We won't even have a news program in our first year," he said.

But he thinks the fragile financial base of French commercial TV will leave little room for new competitors for a while.

Mr. Seydoux believes there may be an additional 4 billion francs (about $555 million) in potential TV advertising revenue, thanks partly to relaxation of a government ban on television ads for alcoholic drinks and vacation travel, but this is only enough to support the two new channels.

The award of the French TV franchises has also caused a row with Luxembourg, which has accused the Socialists of breaking a promise to give one commercial channel to Radio-Tele-Luxembourg, the Luxembourg-based commercial broadcasting group in which the French government has a minority stake.

The rejection of the Luxembourg group shows the Socialists' displeasure with its increased independence under its major shareholder, Albert Frère, the strong-minded president of Belgium's Banque Bruxelles Lambert SA.

Mr. Frère clashed with the Socialists in 1981 when he rescued the Swiss and Belgian assets of the French investment bank Financière de Paribas from nationalization. More recently he defeated a French government bid to install its nominees as top officials of the Luxembourg group.

And now he has revived plans to start an independent Luxembourg direct broadcasting satellite, SES-1, next spring to compete against France's TDF-1 to beam TV programs to European receivers.

The loss of the promised French TV channel is strengthening Luxembourg's determination to push on with the SES-1 project.

When the satellites are in orbit next year, Europeans viewers for the first time will be able to pick up programs by using individual dish-shaped antennas only a yard (0.9 meter) in diameter. But SES-1 will offer 16 programs while TDF-1 offers only four.

Mr. Seydoux, who will also broadcast TV-5 using regular television transmission from 64 sites in France, says he can reach 80 percent of French viewers that way by the end of next year.

"The direct broadcasting satellite market won't be big enough to interest us for years," he said.

But SES-1's backers disagree, hoping to lock up French and other households around Europe as clients by offering more programs than TDF-1.

Europe already has about 18 commercial satellite broadcast services. But Patrick Whitten of CIT-Research, a London communications consulting firm, says all are losing money, largely because they are suitable only for cable distribution but only 12 percent of European households have cable.

As Europe enters the era of direct satellite broadcasting, however, commercial users of SES-1 or TDF-1 will face the problem of finding programs that will draw big enough audiences in Europe to attract advertisers.

"A lot of money is going to be lost. There just aren't enough good programs to satisfy all the broadcasters who want to get on satellites," warned Rod Allen of London Weekend TV, a British commercial broadcaster.

Mr. Seydoux concedes that good programs are rare but says he wants to cooperate with other broadcasters in producing them for viewing throughout Europe.

The difficulty is that American programs are being sold in Europe at a fraction of their American cost.

Satellite owners may also face excess capacity if all launching plans are realized. Mr. Whitten of CIT Research believes that 100 broadcasting channels will be available in Europe by 1990, saying "that's far too many." At SES-1, the hope is that most of the projects will not be realized. But France is now resigned to TDF-1's losing money.

British Telecom, AT&T, Kokusai Plan Network

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co. said Thursday that it has agreed to establish a global digital telecommunications network with American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and British Telecommunications PLC.

A KDD spokesman said that the three companies signed a memorandum of agreement in Hawaii on Jan. 21 after discussing ways to cooperate further in improving existing services, introducing new services and exploring new business opportunities.

One of the joint projects agreed to is development of a global Integrated Services Digital Network linking Japan, Britain and the United States. It would provide high-speed data transmission, facsimile communications and television telephones, the spokesman said.

Another project calls for the companies to cooperate in meeting the needs of multinational enterprises in international communications, he said.

Studies Cite Security Flaws In U.S. Funds-Transfer Net

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two confidential studies have concluded that the computerized network that the government uses to transfer $1 billion to $2 billion a day around the United States is riddled with serious security problems.

Partly on the basis of the independent and highly critical studies, the senior official in charge of the network, the Treasury Financial Communication System, has formally advised Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d that he cannot guarantee its security. But Treasury officials insist that major efforts are being made to correct the problems.

One of the studies, by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, found 19 security weaknesses in the system. The investigators said, for example, that the outdated technology employed by the huge communications network meant it was "highly vulnerable to forged payment vouchers."

The report by the GAO indicated that the network handled so much money with so much speed that the managers were unable to determine how much was being lost or stolen.

"Disbursing center reconciliations were not adequate to ensure accuracy of monthly accountability statements," the GAO report concluded.

A second study, completed for the Treasury Department by a private consultant, included a statistical risk analysis estimating that the system's security problems cause a minimum loss of $15.4 million a year. Experts in the risk-analysis methodology used in that study, however, said annual losses might be as high as $1.5 billion.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

IBM UK Holdings

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	3,040.	2,350.
Pretax Net	521.0	325.0

Norway

Norsk Hydro

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	14,030.	9,810.
Profit	298.0	544.8
Per Share	3.50	6.48
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	41,930.	35,560.
Profit	2,070.	2,020.
Per Share	24.28	23.60

United States

Campbell Soup

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,180.	1,060.
Net Inc.	69.7	60.2
Per Share	1.08	0.93
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	2,250.	2,060.
Net Inc.	121.5	106.8
Per Share	1.88	1.64

Chrysler

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	5,480.	5,300.
Net Inc.	215.0	610.0
Per Share	1.31	3.27
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	21,300.	19,600.
Net Inc.	1,640.	2,380.
Per Share	9.38	12.59

Per share results adjusted for 3-for-2 split Feb. 6.

Colgate-Palmolive

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	1,150.	1,050.
Oper Net	28.9	(a)171.1
Oper Share	0.41	—
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	4,580.	4,400.
Oper Net	167.8	42.7
Oper Share	2.13	0.51

a: loss. 1985 nets exclude losses of 89 cents per share in quarter and of 79 cents in year.

Cyclops

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	392.4	340.4
Net Inc.	8.07	4.34
Per Share	1.93	1.57
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	1,380.	1,270.
Net Inc.	26.2	18.4
Per Share	6.42	4.61

1985 year net includes gains of $7.3 million.

Dayco

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	205.4	212.0
Net Inc.	2.32	2.18
Per Share	0.27	0.26

Ford Motor

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	14,100.	13,400.
Net Inc.	720.0	721.0
Per Share	3.97	3.89
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	52,800.	52,400.
Net Inc.	2,520.	2,910.
Per Share	13.63	15.79

Hershey Foods

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	548.9	512.3
Oper Net	35.58	35.43
Oper Share	1.14	1.13
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	2,000.	1,890.
Oper Net	120.65	110.44
Oper Share	3.85	3.52

Nets exclude losses of $658,000 in 1984 quarter and of $8.4 million vs $1.7 million in years from discontinued operations.

HNG/Internorth

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	3,240.	3,600.
Oper Net	0.64	74.76
Oper Share	—	1.42
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	10,250.	286,040.
Oper Net	165.81	286.04
Oper Share	2.44	5.36

1985 nets exclude loss of $218 million.

Upjohn

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	514.2	450.7
Oper Net	50.3	43.8
Oper Share	1.62	1.43
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	2,010.	1,890.
Oper Net	203.2	189.5
Oper Share	6.58	6.20

Nets exclude losses of $9.9 million in 1984 quarter and of $1.5 million vs $16.2 million in years. 1985 nets also exclude gains of $102,000 in quarter and of $1.3 million in year.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slides in Speculative Sell-Off

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell sharply in Europe and the United States Thursday, heading for the important 180-yen level in what traders described as a hectic, speculator-led sell-off.

Dealers said the market's overwhelming bearish sentiment prevailed despite warnings by senior Japanese and West German officials that the dollar's decline had gone too far.

"The mood is to sell dollars," said one dealer in New York.

Dealers said the dollar was first hit with a barrage of selling in Tokyo overnight that drove it down to 183.50 yen, its lowest close there since a record low of 178.80 yen on Nov. 1, 1978. But it fell even further in later European and U.S. trading, to close at 182.20 in London and 182.40 in New York, an unprecedented 4-yen drop from its previous close in both centers.

Thursday's selling pressure remained through European and U.S. trading, with only a brief rebound, dealers noted.

"This market is different than in the recent past because demand doesn't surface when the dollar goes down," said Daniel Holland, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York.

Mr. Holland said the very pervasiveness of the dollar's weakness should make dealers cautious.

"There is some fear that the central banks might be setting up the speculators for a sharp correction," he said, citing a widely followed chart index that shows the yen to be "extremely overbought."

In New York, the dollar fell to 2.3490 DM from 2.3660 on Wednesday, to 7.2200 French francs from 7.2550, and to 1.9415 Swiss francs from 1.9660.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar closed in London at 2.3490 DM, down from Wednesday's close of 2.3685; at 1.9495 Swiss francs, down from 1.9673 and at 7.2150 French francs, down from 7.2600.

In other markets, the dollar was fixed at midafternoon in Frankfurt at 2.3546 DM, down from 2.3605 at the Wednesday fixing, and at 7.2235 French francs in Paris, down from 7.2405. The dollar closed in Zurich at 1.9545, down from 1.9643 there on Wednesday.

Dealers said the dollar won some support when the West German finance minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, warned in an interview that his country had "no interest" in seeing the dollar fall further.

As quoted by the mass-circulation Bild newspaper, Mr. Stoltenberg said a further drop in the U.S. currency's value could cause problems in the global economy.

The report helped push the dollar briefly to highs of around 2.3725 DM, dealers said.

But the rise was quickly reversed on an unsubstantiated report from Tokyo that the central bank would not necessarily intervene at the 180-yen level. The central bank already has ruled out another short-term reduction in its benchmark discount rate.

Dealers said some Japanese action to bolster the dollar could materialize at 180 yen, but that there was little sign of their moving before this level was reached.

Sterling, meanwhile, continued to benefit from dollar outflows and relative stability in the spot oil market, rising in London to $1.4175 from $1.4105 on Wednesday. It closed later in New York at $1.4190, up from $1.4110 there on Wednesday.

(Reuters, UPI, IHT)

THE EUROMARKETS

Firming Market Produces Flood of Issues

By David Ress
Reuters

LONDON — Borrowers, encouraged by the continuing firming trend for most fixed-rate Eurobonds, launched a flood of new issues Thursday, as well as a floating-rate-note issue paying a rising coupon when interest rates fall, dealers said.

Fixed-rate, dollar-denominated Eurobonds ended about ¼ to ⅜ points higher, buoyed in part by news of a smaller-than-expected 0.1-percent rise in U.S. retail sales last month.

Dealers said supply pressures muted reaction to the data, which point to slowing U.S. economic growth, especially given the launch of more than $600 million of new dollar straights.

The issues won a mixed reception, with Sterling Drug Inc.'s 8⅞-percent, 10-year bond issue, priced at 100½, ending just inside total fees of 2 percent.

The issue, priced to yield about the same as comparable U.S. Treasury securities, was too tightly priced, dealers said. They made the same comment about Unilever Capital Corp.'s $150-million, 12-year issue, which also pays 8⅞ percent. That issue closed on its total fees of 2⅛.

Colgate Palmolive Co.'s more generously priced $100-million, 10-year bond issue, paying 9½ percent, ended well within its 1¼-percent selling concession, at a discount of ⅜. This was even after its issue price had been raised to 100½ from 100¼.

Meanwhile, Christiania Bank launched a $100-million floating-rate-note issue. The five-year notes pay 17¼ percent, minus the six-month London interbank offered rate.

Dealers said there was limited interest in the issue because the coupon would fall as Libor rises. However, the lead manager, Merrill Lynch Capital Markets, said the issue was aimed at investors looking for stable or lower interest rates.

Christiania "obviously is looking for interest rates to remain at higher levels that it thinks investors expect," a dealer said.

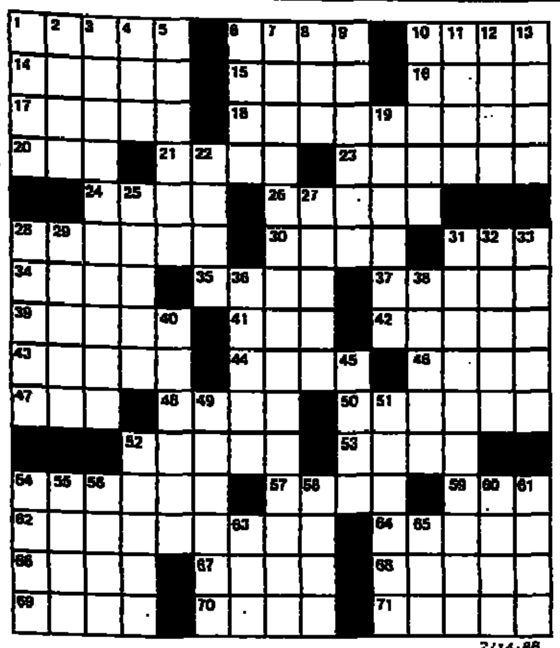
But although views on the outlook for interest rates differ sharply, borrowers are eager to take advantage of recent gains in Eurobond prices to lock in funds at current levels, syndicate managers said.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]									

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.



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12 State
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28 "The —— a ass": Dickens
29 Muscat native
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33 Square columns
36 Seeped
38 Chair part
40 Darling
45 Showed up
49 On the back
51 See 3 Down
52 Allen or Frome
54 —— McNutt of comics
55 Inner: Comb. form
56 Mob or gang follower
58 Meniscus
60 Indonesia's —— Islands
61 Whip used in England
63 Miss Hogg
65 Leandro's girl

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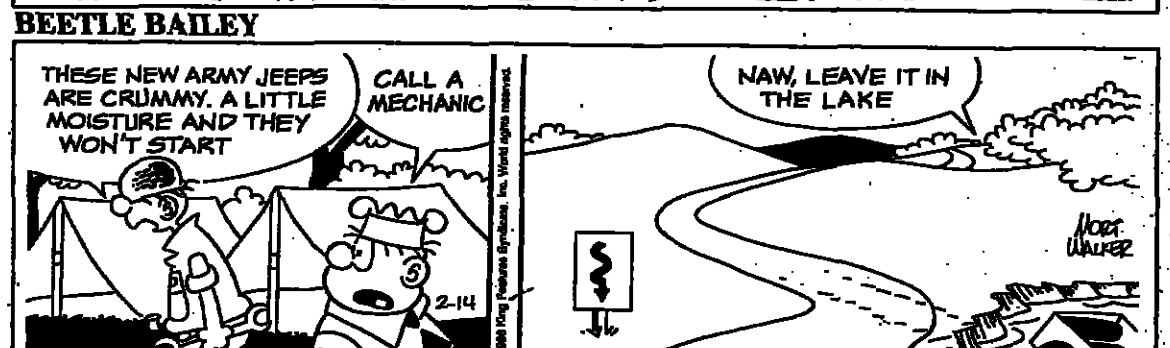
PEANUTS

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



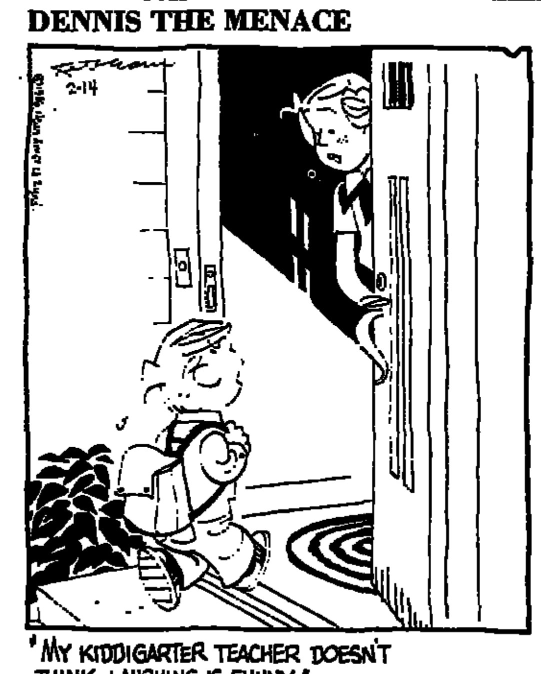
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY KIDDIGARTER TEACHER DOESN'T THINK LAUGHING IS FUNNY."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

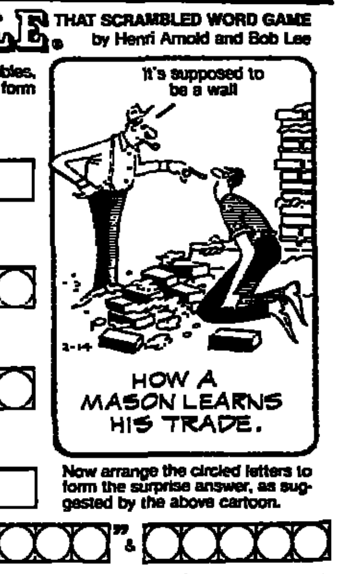
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VIRTE

RETEB

BORREB

HYLLOW



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: BY "○○○○○○○" & ○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: CROON RABBI BEATEN JAGGED
Answer: At thirty a woman is often as old as this— SHE'S GOING TO BE

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	15	59	13	55	r
Amsterdam	0	32	-7	19	fr
Athens	11	52	5	41	r
Barcelona	10	50	1	32	r
Belgrade	-1	30	-3	26	sw
Berlin	-3	26	-9	16	fr
Brussels	0	32	-7	19	fr
Bucharest	-1	30	-3	26	sw
Budapest	0	32	-3	26	o
Copenhagen	-4	25	-6	21	sw
Costa Del Sol	15	59	4	39	cl
Dublin	5	41	2	36	cl
Edinburgh	3	38	-2	28	fr
Florence	9	48	0	32	fr
Frankfurt	-2	28	-9	16	fr
Geneva	-2	28	-4	25	cl
Helsinki	0	32	-11	12	sw
Istanbul	6	43	5	41	o
Las Palmas	20	68	16	61	cl
Lisbon	14	57	11	52	r
London	3	38	-2	28	fr
Madrid	10	50	4	39	r
Milan	2	36	-2	28	o
Moscow	-4	25	-9	16	cl
Munich	-4	25	-14	7	cl
Nice	11	52	2	36	cl
Oslo	-5	23	-11	12	o
Paris	3	38	-3	26	fr
Prague	-4	25	-9	16	o
Reykjavik	8	46	6	43	r
Rome	8	46	1	34	fr
Stockholm	1	34	-10	14	fr
Strasbourg	-4	25	-11	12	fr
Venice	2	36	-1	30	fr
Vienna	-1	30	-5	23	sw
Warsaw	-5	23	-11	12	o
Zurich	-4	25	-10	14	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	7	45	1	34	r
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	—	—	—	—	na
Jerusalem	19	66	7	45	fr
Tel Aviv	22	72	6	43	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	23	73	14	57	cl
Sydney	24	75	20	68	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	32	90	20	68	fr
Beijing	14	57	-5	23	fr
Hong Kong	21	70	16	61	cl
Manila	30	86	22	72	cl
New Delhi	22	72	11	52	cl
Seoul	2	36	0	32	sw
Shanghai	17	63	8	46	o
Singapore	32	90	24	75	cl
Taipei	24	75	12	54	fr
Tokyo	10	50	3	38	cl
AFRICA					
Algiers	16	61	1	34	fr
Cairo	21	70	10	50	cl
Cape Town	25	77	16	61	fr
Casablanca	—	—	—	—	na
Harare	26	79	17	63	fo
Lagos	32	90	28	82	cl
Nairobi	31	88	10	50	fr
Tunis	14	57	5	41	cl
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	31	88	20	68	cl
Caracas	26	79	17	63	fr
Lima	27	81	20	68	o
Mexico City	23	73	5	41	cl
Rio de Janeiro	28	82	20	68	r
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	1	34	-10	14	fr
Atlanta	5	41	-8	18	fr
Boston	-1	30	-9	16	fr
Chicago	-8	18	-21	-6	pc
Denver	11	52	-9	16	pc
Detroit	-5	23	-18	0	fr
Honolulu	28	82	20	68	pc
Houston	12	54	0	32	pc
Los Angeles	17	63	12	54	sh
Miami	19	66	9	48	pc
Minneapolis	-9	16	-21	-6	cl
Montreal	-9	16	-20	-4	fr
Nassau	25	77	20	68	cl
New York	2	36	-7	19	fr
San Francisco	14	57	10	50	sh
Seattle	3	38	0	32	sw
Toronto	-6	21	-16	3	fr
Washington	-1	30	-9	16	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. -1 — -9 (30 — 16). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 5 — 0 (41 — 32). MADRID: Rain. Temp. 12 — 5 (54 — 41). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 5 — -2 (41 — 28). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 5 — -3 (41 — 26). ROME: Fair. Temp. 10 — 2 (50 — 36). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Fair. Temp. -3 — -9 (26 — 16). BANGKOK: Foggy. Temp. 32 — 24 (90 — 75). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 23 — 17 (73 — 63). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 30 — 21 (86 — 70). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 1 — -1 (34 — 30). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 31 — 23 (88 — 73). TOKYO: Rain. Temp. 10 — 1 (50 — 34).

BOOKS

FAMILY AND NATION: The Godkin Lectures, Harvard University

By Daniel Patrick Moynihan. 207 pages. $12.95.

Brace Jovanovich, 1250 Sixth Avenue, San Diego, Calif. 92101.

Reviewed by Walter Goodman

FOR THREE decades, Daniel Patrick Moynihan has played a singular part in public life, combining the roles of politician and social scientist. But he would be the first to concede that this wedding of power and knowledge has not lived up to the Platonic ideal.

The new book by New York's Democratic senator, "Family and Nation," comprises three lectures he gave last year at Harvard University. It is a tale of the inability of politicians and social scientists to do anything about the destruction of the two-parent family, particularly in the United States's black ghettos, with its accompanying school failure, drug addiction, crime and general disorder.

Moynihan's prose is engaging even when he deals with dire matters, but the heavy portions of data and quotes from less fluent writers he serves up here do not allow for easy digestion. Similar points keep being made with similar statistics and in similarly portentous language.

For all that, however, the doleful story, although not new, remains of the first importance. As Moynihan writes, "Poverty is now inextricably associated with family structure." To cite just a little of the welter of evidence he supplies, families headed by women today constitute the majority of poor families with children; in New York, the proportion is about two-thirds and rising. By the turn of the century, according to one estimate, 70 percent of all black families will be headed by single women. Moynihan observes that such households are concentrated in central cities, where about a third of all school-age children exist in poverty.

The first lecture recounts the quick death of Moynihan's 1965 report on "The Negro Family: The Case for National Action." The author, who was then assistant secretary of labor in the Johnson administration, directed attention to the high incidence of broken marriages, out-of-wedlock births and female-headed families among urban blacks.

Although the report, which drew on the work of such black scholars as Kenneth Clark and E. Franklin Frazier, attributed the situation to the ravages of slavery and the widespread unemployment and chronically low wages among black men, most civil-rights leaders would have none of it. Some saw it as a kind of racism, an effort to place blame on the victims; some feared that it would divert efforts from traditional objectives, such as increasing appropriations for welfare. And there were some, white and black, who extolled "alternative life styles." Bereft of allies, the administration retreated fast. It would be a decade before black leaders began to speak out about a condition that by the 1970s seemed to be out of control.

"My hypothesis," Moynihan writes, "was that a group in which a very large proportion of children are raised in the generalized disorder of welfare dependency will have a disproportionate number of persons not equal to their opportunities. In consequence, there would not be equal results." He is a prophet honored in his own pages.

Moynihan remains bitter about the retreat in the liberal community: "There was a massive failure of nerve among whites, a spare number of academics excepted. There was seemingly no untruth to which some would not subscribe if there appeared to be the least risk of disapproval from the groupthink of the moment. This was notably so among churchmen."

The story is instructive, particularly for what it tells about social scientists. Without support from liberals, there was no hope of pushing through the comprehensive jobs program that Moynihan advocated, and so, not surprisingly, the White House ducked. But the social scientists had no such excuse. Some of those identified with civil-rights causes simply invented interpretations that better suited their clients. They were behaving like politicians. In any case, nothing was done, and the insistent theme of this book is that nothing is still being done. Not only does Washington have no program for addressing a national calamity, Moynihan charges; it does not even have a policy.

In his second lecture, Moynihan takes issue with Charles Murray, the author of "Losing Ground," and others, who contend that the purported achievements of the Great Society in fact made things worse, and propose scrapping many federal programs.

That is a comfortable proposition for those of a certain ideological bent, and Moynihan counters with data to show that not all that much was actually done in the Johnson years and that some of what was done has worked, particularly to the benefit of the elderly. He emphasizes, ironically, that this success has meant the dramatic replacement of the old by the young as the main victims of poverty.

One can see conservative and liberal impulses coming together in the author. Even as he plumps for action on the federal level to create jobs, especially for black teen-agers, he stresses, "A credible family policy will insist that responsibility begins with the individual, then the family, and only then the community, and in the first instance the smaller and nearer rather than the greater and more distant community."

But despite a touch of optimism at the conclusion, Moynihan holds out little prospect that the politicians are yet ready to act on the findings of these social scientists.

Walter Goodman is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	O	L	E	S	T	■	W	E	L	D	I	N	G	■
I	B	E	R	I	A	■	A	R	E	O	L	A	R	■
C	A	V	E	R	N	■	N	I	A	G	A	R	A	S
A	N	Y	■	E	A	S	T	E	N	D	■	E	M	U
■	■	■	E	D	G	E	■	■	T	A	I	W	A	N
J	E	T	S	■	E	M	P	L	O	Y	S	■	■	■
A	B	U	T	■	R	I	L	E	■	S	O	L	I	D
P	O	L	O	■	■	N	A	G	■	■	L	I	F	E
E	N	A	R	E	■	A	Y	A	H	■	D	A	N	A
■	■	■	I	T	E	R	A	T	E	■	E	M	I	L
A	D	D	L	E	D	■	■	E	A	R	S	■	■	■
R	U	R	■	R	E	L	I	E	V	E	■	K	I	M
C	L	E	A	N	S	E	R	■	E	S	C	U	D	O
■	C	A	N	A	S	T	A	■	N	E	A	R	E	R
■	E	M	U	L	A	T	E	■	S	T	R	E	A	K

2/14/86

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, from a life master pairs qualifying tournament, most East players opened three hearts and South had a close decision. Those who chose a take-out double usually landed in four clubs, which was fairly easy to defeat. The defense could take a diamond ruff as well as two aces and the trump queen.

The South players who bid four diamonds fared better. Some North players, as in the auction shown, raised optimistically to game, impressed by the considerable support for the diamond suit. Five diamonds seemed to hinge on the location of the club queen and was apparently doomed to defeat by the actual lie of the cards.

Some declarers made five diamonds. After ruffing the second round of hearts, they led a trump toward the dummy. If West routinely played low, South won with the king, played three rounds of spades and exited with a trump. West had to win and lead a helpful club or give a ruff and sluff.

One West player, recalling a similar situation he had faced recently, put up the diamond ace at the third trick and exited with a trump, leaving South with no escape from a club loser and a one-trick defeat.

Notice that this is a clear exception to the second-hand-low principle. It is wildly improbable that East has the trump queen, since South would hardly overcall at the four-level with a six-card suit headed by the ten.

NORTH
♠ Q 8
♡ Q J 10 6 2
◇ 3 2
♣ A K 8 3

WEST
♠ A 10
♡ 7 5 4
◇ A Q 10 6 5
♣ 10 5 4

EAST
♠ K 7 3 2
♡ K 9 8 3
◇ 8 7 4
♣ Q 2

SOUTH (D)
♠ J 9 6 5 4
♡ A
◇ K J 9
♣ J 9 7 6

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1 ♡	Pass
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club four.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Feb. 13

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	570	568
ACF Holding	297	290
Aegon	103.80	106
Akzo	163.80	162.80
Ahold	75.80	77
Amev	80.50	81.30
A'Dam Rubber	10.90	10.90
Amro Bank	106.60	106.80
BVG	238	238
Buehrmann T	137	137.50
Caland Hldg	27.50	27.20
Elsevier-NDU	178	174
Fokker	81.50	81
Gist Brocades	265	270
Heineken	223.60	225
Hoogovens	84.60	86.60
KLM	61.90	62
Naarden	55	55
Nat Neder	77.70	78
Nedlloyd	186	190
Oce Vander G	437	432
Pakhoed	79.30	78.70
Philips	65.10	64.60
Robeco	85.40	85.50
Rodamco	136	134.90
Rolinco	74.80	74.60
Rorento	47.60	47.60
Royal Dutch	166.30	165.80
Unilever	377	376.60
Van Ommeren	33	33
VMF Stork	272	280
VNU	282.50	284

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index: 252.10
Previous: 252.20

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2890	2850
Bekaert	9400	9300
Cockerill	156	158
Cobepa	4420	4375
EBES	4250	4250
GB-Inno-BM	5800	5790
GBL	2600	2630
Gevaert	5300	5260
Hoboken	6450	6380
Intercom	3320	3330
Kredietbank	11975	11975
Petrofina	6580	6370
Soc Generale	2300	2290
Sofina	8200	8150
Solvay	6900	6950
Traction Elec	5180	5110
UCB	5760	5790
Unerg	2455	2450
Vieille Montagne	6400	6320

Current Stock Index: 3044.38
Previous: 3025.70

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	308.50	308.50
Allianz Vers	2205	2230
Altana	415	415.50
BASF	274.50	281.50
Bayer	291.50	295
Bay. Hyp.bank	540	563
Bay Vereinsbank	502	510
BBC	267	265
BHF-Bank	490	500
BMW	574	602
Commerzbank	299	309
Cont Gummi	204	207.50
Daimler-Benz	1300	1337
Degussa	458	466
Deutsche Babcock	213.20	219.50
Deutsche Bank	788	797.50
Dresdner Bank	399	404
GHH	244.50	248
Harpener	360.50	364.50
Hochtief	790	795
Hoechst	282	285.50
Hoesch	181.50	187
Horten	213	219.50
Hussel	470	482
IWKA	325	325
Kali + Salz	317	322
Karstadt	343	356
Kaufhof	438	418
Kloeckner H-D	347	359
Kloeckner Werke	108.50	105.50
Krupp Stahl	192	194
Linde	630	640
Lufthansa	298.50	305
MAN	212	214
Mannesmann	267.50	276
Muench Rueck	3510	3530
Nixdorf	567	589
PKI	806	806
Porsche	1310	1320
Preussag	251	257.50
PWA	181	188.50
RWE	242	248
Rheinmetall	505	510
Schering	542	557.20
SEL	316	321.80
Siemens	753	783
Thyssen	167.50	178
Veba	288	288
Volkswagenwerk	526.30	540
Wella	705	730

Commerzbank Index: 1973.80
Previous: 2032.80

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	24.90	25.30
Cheung Kong	20.40	20.50
China Light	16.10	16.20
Green Island	8	7.80
Hang Seng Bank	44.75	44.75
Henderson	1.91	1.92
China Gas	13.90	14
HK Electric	8.90	8.80
HK Realty A	11.20	11
HK Hotels	35	37
HK Land	6.50	6.50
HK Shang Bank	7.95	7.95
HK Telephone	11.10	11
HK Yaumatei	3.70	3.675
HK Wharf	7.10	7.10
Hutch Whampoa	26.90	26.60
Hysan	0.66	0.68
Jardine	12.60	12.30
Jardine Sec	14.20	14.30
Kowloon Motor	10	10
Miramar Hotel	4.05	4
New World	6.30	6.20
SHK Props	11.90	11.90
Stelux	1.82	1.82
Swire Pacific A	32.75	32.50
Tai Cheung	1.83	1.83
Wing On Co	1.50	1.50
Winsor	6.05	6
World Int'l	2.525	2.525

Hang Seng Index: 1746.48
Previous: 1743.83

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1025	1025
Anglo American	4250	4150
Anglo Am Gold	21000	21000
Barlows	1500	1470
Blyvoor	1620	1610
Buffels	7450	7500
De Beers	1770	1770
Driefontein	5500	5500
GFSA	4080	4050
Harmony	3725	3725
Hiveld Steel	600	600
Kloof	2250	2250
Nedbank	770	750
Pres Steyn	9900	9850
Rusplat	2725	2700
SA Brews	950	935
St Helena	4175	4250
Sasol	7151	695
West Holding	7300	7350

Composite Stock Index: 1366.40
Previous: 1364.70

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$13⅞	$14
Allied-Lyons	282	285
Anglo Am Gold	$74½	$74½
Ass Brit Foods	254	250
Ass Dairies	144	142
Barclays	469	464
Bass	645	640
B.A.T.	353	353
Beecham	360	360
BICC	285	288
BL	46	47
Blue Circle	561	563
BOC Group	320	317
Boots	236	238
Bowater Indus	293	298
BP	550	580
Brit Home St	328	326
Brit Telecom	186	188
Brit Aerospace	448	446
Britoil	180	180
BTR	428	425
Burmah	305	305
Cable Wireless	620	620
Cadbury Schw	166	166
Charter Cons	230	225
Commercial U	266	269
Cons Gold	472	477
Courtaulds	224	226
Dalgety	240	248
De Beers ‹	395	400
Distillers	610	613
Driefontein	$18⅝	$18⅝
Fisons	480	488
Free St Ged	$23⅝	$23⅝
GEC	192	184
Gen Accident	783	761
GKN	304	300
Glaxo	885	870
Grand Met	401	403
GRE	775	775
Guinness	301	293
GUS	12⅞	12⅞
Hanson	153	154
Hawker	501	499
ICI	852	850
Imperial Group	290	285
Jaguar	481	486
Land Securities	315	309
Legal General	732	749
Lloyds Bank	467	467
Lonrho	238	233
Lucas	543	528
Marks and Sp	180	178
Metal Box	685	665
Midland Bank	469	482
Nat West Bank	677	684
P and O	464	471
Pilkington	381	393
Plessey	194	192
Prudential	817	817
Racal Elect	182	176
Randfontein	992	992½
Rank	542	541
Reed Intl	721	717
Reuters	383	386
Royal Dutch £	44	43⅞
RTZ	574	577
Saatchi	838	830
Sainsbury	368	366
Sears Holdings	122	125
Shell	671	670
STC	98	102
Std Chartered	449	452
Sun Alliance	613	615
Tate and Lyle	573	568
Tesco	303	295
Thorn EMI	437	442
T.I. Group	413	417
Trafalgar Hse	318	318
THF	157	157
Ultramar	213	213
Unilever £	14 3/64	14
United Biscuits	236	236
Vickers	358	358
Woolworth	488	488

F.T. 30 Index: 1212.90
Previous: 1208.40
F.T.S.E. 100 Index: 1473.50
Previous: 1470.80

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	22690	22770
Cigahotels	12855	12680
CIR	7680	7685
Cred Ital	3690	3690
Eridania	14400	14380
Farmitalia	19400	19350
Fiat	7480	7160
Generali	86100	84310
IFI	18515	18190
Italcementi	53200	52900
Italgas	2422	2401
Italmobiliari	104850	105800
Mediobanca	161500	161000
Montedison	3001	2908
NBA	4260	4315
Olivetti	10960	10969
Pirelli	4601	4466
RAS	180000	177500
Rinascente	1002	998
SIP	2910	2935
SME	1360	1380
Snia	6285	6140
Standa	14900	14790
Stet	3920	3950

MIB Current Index: 1123
Previous: 1118

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	626	625
Alsthom Atl.	436.10	421
Av Dassault	1135	1145
Bancaire	1059	1014
BIC	517	519
Bongrain	1640	1585
Bouygues	1080	1050
BSN-GD	3270	3250
Carrefour	3343	3345
Chargeurs	980	995
Club Med	447	452
Darty	2575	2650
Dumez	1175	1126
Elf-Aquitaine	215	212
Europe 1	1210	1200
Gen Eaux	1051	1063
Hachette	1800	1795
Lafarge Cop	930	945
Legrand	2970	2965
Lesieur	902	870
l'Oreal	3110	3060
Martell	1491	1508
Matra	1560	1590
Merlin	2808	2899
Michelin	2090	2050
Moet Hennessy	1887	2250
Moulinex	69.95	69.90
Occidentale	780	770
Pernod Ric	876	894
Perrier	515	522
Peugeot	825	815
Printemps	469	482
Radiotechn	508	491
Redoute	2040	2027
Roussel Uclaf	1490	1490
Sanofi	665	676
Skis Rossignol	1180	1180
Telemecan	3060	3000
Thomson CSF	971	985
Total	328	320

CAC Index: 300.30
Previous: 297.40

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cold Storage	2.50	2.46
DBS	4.94	5
Fraser Neave	6.15	6
Haw Par	1.92	1.96
Inchcape	1.58	1.51
Malayan Banking	4.30	4.28
OCBC	7.15	7.15
OUB	2.37	2.36
OUE	1.82	1.80
Shangri-la	1.90	N.Q.
Sime Darby	1.42	1.43
S'pore Land	2.49	2.42
S'pore Press	6.10	6.10
S Steamship	0.61	N.Q.
St Trading	2.14	2.09
UOB	2.38	2.38
United Overseas	0.93	0.89

Straits Times Ind Index: 621.30
Previous: 614.91

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	186	188
Alfa Laval	265	263
Asea	342	345
Astra	530	530
Atlas Copco	173	172
Boliden	185	185
Electrolux	250	257
Ericsson	251	251
Esselte	500	500
Handelsbanken	281	280
Pharmacia	174	174
Saab-Scania	N.Q.	—
Sandvik	800	780
Skanska	127	N.Q.
SKF	318	318
SwedishMatch	247	247
Volvo	315	320

Affaersvaerlden Index: 517.60
Previous: 519.50

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.16	3.25
ANZ	4.63	4.65
BHP	6.94	7.06
Boral	3.35	3.44
Bougainville	2.13	2.15
Coles	4.48	4.50
Comalco	1.90	1.90
CRA	5.52	5.56
CSR	3.30	3.33
Dunlop	2.45	2.70
Elders Ixl	3.25	3.40
ICI Australia	2.20	2.20
Magellan	1.75	1.90
MIM	2.48	2.80
Nat Aust Bank	4.63	4.65
News Corp	11.70	12.15
N Broken Hill	2.53	2.58
Poseidon	2.45	2.85
Old Coal Trust	1.35	1.37
Santos	4.54	4.62
Thomas Nation	2.81	2.79
Western Mining	3.33	3.35
Westpac Banking	4.50	4.50
Woodside	1.15	1.15

All Ordinaries Index: 1039.70
Previous: 1055.10

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	397	390
Asahi Chemical	751	750
Asahi Glass	920	930
Bank of Tokyo	691	696
Bridgestone	532	530
Canon	1040	1040
Casio	1700	1690
C.Itoh	425	420
Dai Nippon Print	1380	1400
Daiwa House	897	882
Daiwa Securities	825	805
Fanuc	6890	6790
Fuji Bank	1520	1530
Fuji Photo	1880	1940
Fujitsu	997	1030
Hitachi	758	763
Hitachi Cable	735	733
Honda	1100	1120
Japan Air Lines	13190	12550
Kajima	496	503
Kansai Power	2030	2040
Kawasaki Steel	138	137
Kirin Brewery	829	833
Komatsu	471	479
Kubota	339	342
Kyocera	4450	4500
Matsu Elec Inds	1290	1310
Matsu Elec Works	880	884
Mitsubishi Bank	1440	1450
Mitsubishi Chem	528	518
Mitsubishi Elec	338	343
Mitsubishi Heavy	355	355
Mitsubishi Corp	595	600
Mitsui and Co	411	409
Mitsukoshi	647	610
Mitsumi	1030	1100
NEC	1230	1250
NGK Insulators	945	945
Nikko Sec	710	686
Nippon Kogaku	1060	1070
Nippon Oil	878	890
Nippon Steel	159	160
Nippon Yusen	295	292
Nissan	558	560
Nomura Sec	1140	1130
Olympus	1030	1010
Pioneer	1850	1820
Ricoh	773	752
Sharp	891	910
Shimazu	800	875
Shinetsu Chemical	1040	1080
Sony	3560	3540
Sumitomo Bank	1630	1590
Sumitomo Chem	242	242
Sumitomo Marine	652	650
Sumitomo Metal	141	139
Taisei Corp	341	341
Taisho Marine	534	522
Takeda Chem	1020	1010
TDK	4030	4000
Teijin	470	480
Tokio Marine	875	865
Tokyo Elec. Power	2710	2730
Toppan Printing	1080	1130
Toray Ind	500	505
Toshiba	372	380
Toyota	1240	1250
Yamaichi Sec	770	690

Nikkei 225: 13253.90
Previous: 13300.25
New Index: 1056.62
Previous: 1058.96

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	5000	5000
Alusuisse	740	745
Autophon	6850	6950
Bank Leu	4225	4325
Brown Boveri	1750	1750
Ciba Geigy	3875	3940
Credit Suisse	3555	3610
Electrowatt	3375	3415
Interdiscount	3800	3820
Jacob Suchard	7450	7475
Jelmoli	3475	3540
Landis Gyr	2180	2280
Moevenpick	5450	5450
Nestle	8625	8750
Oerlikon-B	1570	1585
Roche Baby	12500	12825
Sandoz	1700	1750
Schindler	4425	4475
Sulzer	455	455
Surveillance	5550	5600
Swissair	1930	1975
SBC	548	552
Swiss Reinsurance	2480	2530
Swiss Volksbank	2430	2460
Union Bank	4870	4955
Winterthur	5700	5775
Zurich Ins	2760	2800

SBC Index: 608.50
Previous: 618.30

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *Feb. 13*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
301	Abti Prce	$22½	22½	22½	+1½
4680	Agnico E	$22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ¾
1800	Agra Ind A	$14¼	13½	13½	— 1
45573	Alt Energy	$12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
2600	Alta Nat	$15⅝	15	15	
111	Algoma St	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
29460	A Barick o	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
161438	Atco I f	$9⅞	9¼	9½	— ⅛
6415	BP Canada	$28¼	28	28	
40006	Bank BC	$5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
155761	Bank N S	$12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
56467	Bonanza R	300	300	300	— 5
5408	Bralorne	240	240	240	
94750	Bramalea	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
200	Brenda M	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7646	BCFP	$12½	12¼	12¼	— ½
118710	BC Res	184	181	181	— 7
14020	BC Phone	$25⅛	25¼	25¼	
2550	Brunswk	$13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
17500	Budd Can	$34	34	34	+ ½
87224	CAE	$18⅜	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅛
6040	CCL B f	$17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
1200	Cdl Frv	$14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
1400	Campeau f	$22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
4898	C Nor West	$16	15⅞	16	
34500	C Packrs	$34	33⅝	33½	— ¼
580	Can Trust	$41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅜
501	C Tung	8	8	8	
500	CGE	$74	74	74	— 1
152964	CI Bk Com	$20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
146822	CTire A f	$13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
1400	C Util B	$18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅛
1000	Cara	$19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
6523	Celanese	$13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
4049	Centrl Tr	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
230	CHUM	$47	47	47	+ ½
15958	Cineplex	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
3480	C Distb A	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
54100	CDistb B f	$6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
7928	CTL Bank	$8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
800	Conwest A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8029	Cosekn R	182	170	170	—15
400	Conron A	$16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
3520	Crownx	$25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
12900	Czar Res	151	145	145	—13
17344	Daon Dev	465	455	455	—15
500	Daon A	460	460	460	+ 5
39213	Denison A p	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
30094	Denison B f	$10⅛	10	10	— ¼
3200	Develcon	385	370	375	—15
4140	Dickenson A f	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
240	Dickenson B	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
20581	Dofasco	$26	25⅝	25⅝	
1200	Domtar	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
3700	Du Pont A	$27⅝	27¼	27⅛	— ⅜
20000	Dylex A	$16½	16	16½	+ ¼
2700	Elcthom X	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
432	Emco	$22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
13450	Equity Svr	$5⅝	5½	5½	
11926	FCA Intl	$28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
700	C Falcon C	$16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
293065	Ficnbrdge	$21½	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅜
57700	Fed Ind A	$14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
100	Fed Pion	$27	27	27	
1700	F City Fin	$11	10⅝	10⅝	
200	Gendis A	$34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
68363	Geac Comp	$6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
1000	Gibraltar	$8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
22780	Goldcorp f	$7⅞	7½	7½	
100	Goodyear	$37	37	37	— 1
200	Graft G	$13½	13	13	
500	GL Forest	$20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
1340	Greyhnd	$24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
3654	H Group A	$6½	6½	6½	
650	Hawker	$22⅝	22¼	22¼	
672	Hayes D	$12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
29300	Hees Intl	$26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	— ½
10	Hollinger I	$22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
23920	H Bay Co	$25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
64096	Imasco	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
1425	Indal	$21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
6400	Inland Gas	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
5900	Intl Thom	$8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
18310	Inter Pipe	$38⅞	38	38⅞	+ ⅛
40970	Ipsco	$12	12	12	— ½
100	Ivaco B	$21½	21½	21½	— ½
17000	Jannock	$23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
12990	Kelsey H	$18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
4150	Kerr Add	$17⅞	17½	17½	
39270	Labatt	$33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
11300	LOnt Cem	$22	21⅝	22	+ ½
43100	Lacana	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4500	Loblaw Co	$24	23⅞	24	+ ½
14426	Lumonics	$15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
600	MDS H A	$15⅞	15	15	
12500	MICC	405	390	395	+15
11000	Mclan H X	$16	15⅝	16	
6331	Maritime f	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
7455	Merland E	274	273	274	+ 1
182543	Molson A f	$22	21⅛	21⅝	+ ½
2800	Molson B	$21½	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
650	Nabisco L	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
303202	Noranda	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
42457	Norcen	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
109429	Nva AltA f	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	
43600	Nowsco W	$12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
33245	NuWst sp A	$38½	37	37	
3000	Oakwood	$6	6	6	— ⅛
4500	Omnibus o	272	270	270	
35245	Oshawa A f	$33⅞	33⅛	33½	
85930	Pac W Airln	$13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
5450	Pamour	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3450	PanCan P	$25⅜	24⅜	24⅜	—1⅛
308	Pembina	$16	16	16	
1165	Pine Point	$15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11775	Placer	$23⅝	22⅜	22⅜	—1⅛
3700	Que Sturg o	430	425	425	+ 5
13050	Rayrock f	$7⅛	7	7	
1400	Redpath	$18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
121200	ReedSt I Sp	$50	49⅞	50	+ ⅜
7100	Rogers A	$13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
1900	Roman	$11	11	11	— ⅛
500	Rothman	$33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	
20580	Sceptre	330	320	330	
17500	Scotts f	$30⅛	29⅞	30½	+ ⅜
18496	Sears Can	$12⅝	12½	12½	
10400	Selkirk A f	$23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
14715	Shell Can	$21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
7020	Sherritt	$7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
600	Slater B f	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
16612	Southam	$18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
32152	Spar Aero f	$25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
60919	Stelco A	$24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
21600	Sulpetro	90	80	80	— 5
3280	Steep R	270	260	265	+10
1500	Tara	$19	19	19	+ ⅛
692	Teck Cor A	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
16108	Teck B f	$19½	18⅞	19	— ½
7380	Tex Can	$25⅛	25	25	— ½
23576	Thom N A	$26⅝	26	26½	+ ½
39000	Tor Dm Bk	$22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
32250	Torstar B f	$38⅞	38½	38½	+ ½
1084	Traders A f	$31	30½	31	+ ⅝
930	Trns Mt	$11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	
700	Trinity Res	150	140	140	—20
28512	TrnAlta UA	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
139253	TrCan PL	$18½	18	18⅛	+ ½
29215	Trimac	300	290	290	
136538	Trilon A	$24⅛	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
4700	Trizec A f	$29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
40133	Turbo	44½	43	43	
139469	Unicorp A f	$7½	6½	7½	
1300	Un Carbid	$14⅛	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
9882	U Entprise	$12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3100	U Keno	$8⅛	8	8	— ½
13220	Verstl A f	400	395	395	— 5
2400	Vestgron	335	315	325	—15
4400	Wardair	$17	16⅞	16⅞	
100	Weldwod	$22	22	22	— ½
55676	Westmin	$9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
2800	Weston	$112	111	112	+ 1
2201	Woodwd A	$7½	7⅛	7½	

Total sales 19,519,013 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	2,760.70	2,781.10

Montreal *Feb. 13*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
38120	Bank Mont	$29⅞	28⅛	28⅛	—1⅛
6245	BombrdrA	$17⅛	17½	17½	+ ½
17340	BombrdrB	$17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ½
1151	CB Pak	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
43166	Cascades	$15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9850	ConBath	$22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
25102	DomTxtA	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
15282	Gaz Metro	$10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
12350	MntTrst	$16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
67702	NatBk Cda	$23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
20965	Power Corp	$24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
12926	Provigo	$17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
5580	RollandA	$22	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
84596	Royal Bank	$29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
1700	RoyTrstco	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
1675	SteinbrgA	$39	38⅞	39⅛	— ⅛

Total Sales 4,184,177 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	120.97	122.45

SPORTS

New 'Bench Rule' Putting U.S. High School Coaches on Hot Seat

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Like some other high school basketball coaches across the United States, Ron Bell never forgets to buckle up. When his Marist High School War Eagles take the court, he straps himself in.

Last month Bell had a truck's seat belt bolted to his metal chair at courtside to keep him down during the game — and in compliance with rule 10, section 5 of this season's new and revised Official High School Basketball Rules. To wit: With few exceptions, a coach must remain seated at all times.

Since it was adopted this season by most of the nation's state high school athletic associations, the rule — intended to restrict the courtside antics of some coaches — has become one of this winter's hottest local sports controversies, provoking, on occasion, a kind of theatrical defiance.

In Indiana, one outraged high school coach had himself tied to his chair with heavy rope, and another intended, until his principal overruled him, to appear at courtside nailed inside a plywood box with only his head protruding.

In Connecticut, New York and New Jersey the rule has caused consternation among coaches, although referees apparently have not been as tough enforcing it as their counterparts elsewhere.

In Georgia, however, officials have shown little mercy in punishing coaches who stand up. That attitude led Danny Singleton, the varsity coach at the Lovett School, a private school in Atlanta, to coach one game from a typist's chair with wheels that allowed him to roll back and forth along his bench without ever leaving his seat. The officials banned the chair the next time he showed up with it.

Earlier this season, Bell learned the consequences of the new rule the hard way. With three seconds left in a game, and his team leading by a point, he jumped up to signal to one of his players.

A referee saw him standing, slapped him with a technical foul — the penalty for violating the bench rule — and the other team made its two free throws. Marist lost the game.

The so-called "coach's bench rule" was adopted last spring by the rules committee of the National Federation of State High School Associations, a kind of national advisory panel for high school sports.

Dick Schindler, the assistant director of the Kansas City-based federation, said that every state had "reported problems in which the coaches, by standing up and being visible to the crowd, add to the highly charged emotional atmosphere at games. Some coaches play to the crowd, resulting in abusive language and unsportsmanlike behavior.

"We have to remember that we're not playing high school basketball for the coaches," he said. "We ought to be playing it for the kids."

Under the rule, the only time a coach may stand up is to call a timeout, tend to an injured player, or to react "spontaneously" to an outstanding play. Anything else is forbidden.

The coach at Gorton High School in Yonkers, New York, John Volpe, said that before the season began he was so alarmed over the rule that he considered showing up at games in a wheelchair.

"It's outlandish, it's foolish," he said, adding that it "hurts my ability to coach."

Although the rulings of the national federation are not mandatory, Schindler said that, as far as he knew, the only states that did not adopt the bench rule are Oklahoma and Louisiana.

In Indiana, Patricia Roy, the assistant commissioner of the state's High School Athletic Commission, said the rule has resulted in a lot of technical fouls being called on defiant coaches, but the overall effect "has proved a pleasant relief."

"I know you won't find a coach who'll agree with me, but I think it's the greatest thing to happen to the game," she said. "By keeping the coaches down, we have given the game back to the kids. We don't have as much abuse directed at the officials because the coaches are inciting the crowds.

Roy said part of the problem in Indiana has been Bobby Knight, the tempestuous Indiana University coach. "Our coaches see Bobby Knight throw a chair across Assembly Hall and wonder why they can't do the same," she said. "He has helped promulgate the problem."

But in the Atlanta area, coaches have been called for technical fouls for standing up to take off their jackets and kneeling to tie a shoelace.

"It's a stupid rule, a silly rule that belittles the game," said Bell, who borrowed his seat belt from his truck. "But I don't want it ever to cost my kids a ball game again because I forget myself and stand up."

Australia III Wins Again in Stormy Race

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FREMANTLE, Australia — Australia III came close Thursday to wrapping up the world 12-meter yacht championship, surging home ahead of a battered fleet in a race in which three crewmen were washed overboard, a boat was dismasted and sails were ripped.

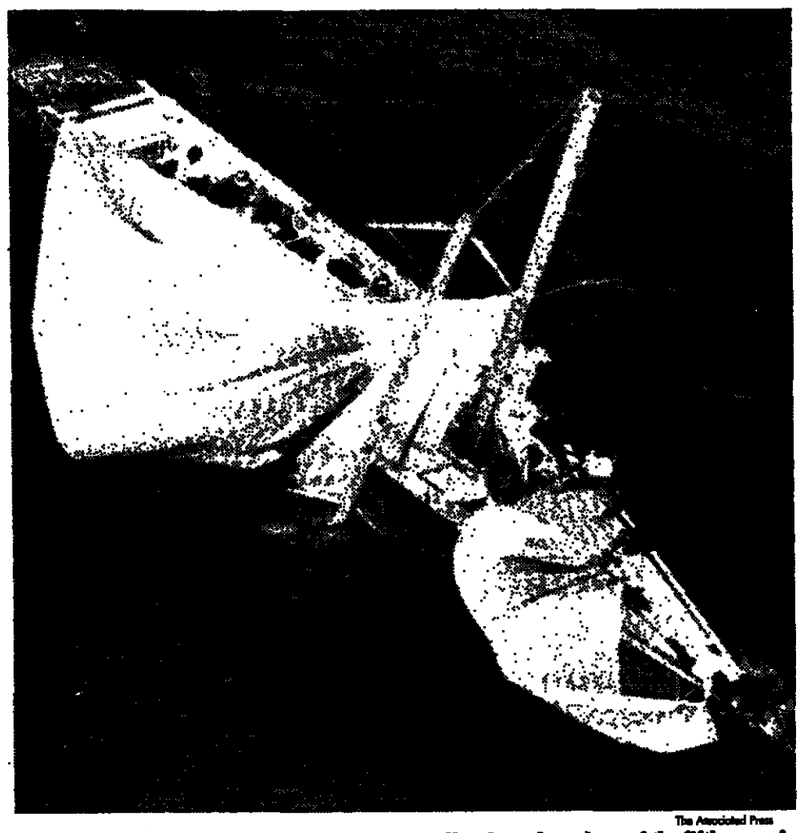
New Zealand KZ3, Italia and America II each lost a man overboard and had to turn back to pick them up. All were rescued, but Italia retired after her crewman was picked up by a safety boat.

In heavy seas driven by a 20-knot (22.8-mile, or 37-kilometer) wind, Victory 83 of Italy had to quit the race when its mast broke on the third leg. French Kiss and America II had spinnakers blown out.

French Kiss finished second, 1 minute 4 seconds behind Australia III. New Zealand KZ5 was another 4 seconds back. America II finished sixth.

Australia III, with its victory in the fifth heat of the championship, became the first boat to win twice in the seven-race series and has 11 points in the standings. New Zealand KZ5 is second with 17.1 and Australia II is third with 23.7.

Australia III, which is likely to be the America's Cup defender here in 1987, was designed specifically for the rough seas off Fremantle. *(AP, AFP)*



The Associated Press

Victory 83, an Italian yacht, had its mast broken off and was forced out of the fifth race of the world championship. Three other boats lost crewmen overboard, but all were rescued.

Top-Ranked Basketball Team Believes In Carolina Coach's Calculated Success

By Barry Jacobs
New York Times Service

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina — Less than two minutes remained as Kenny Smith, the North Carolina guard, hurriedly drove downcourt, his team trailing by five points. The top-ranked Tar Heels had come back from a 13-point deficit in the second half against a highly ranked Georgia Tech team drawing support from a wildly enthusiastic crowd in Atlanta. Time was running out.

Yet the players from Chapel Hill remained oddly confident. Dean Smith, their coach, left intact the three-guard lineup of Jeff Lebo, Steve Hale and Kenny Smith that had fueled the rally, instructing his players to force the action defensively against a Yellow Jacket squad grown tentative as it tried to run down the clock.

Unmentioned but ever-present in the Carolina players' minds was a 25-season history peppered with great escapes by Smith's teams.

"They just believe if they do what they're told, they'll win," said Billy Cunningham, the former coach of the National Basketball Association's Philadelphia 76ers, who played for Dean Smith two decades ago and now watches Smith's teams as a television commentator. "It's amazing, when you have the ability to believe in somebody or something that strongly, the confidence it produces."

AP

Since Dean Smith's program hit its stride during the 1966-67 season, his teams have averaged 26 victories, and 6 losses, a year.

Sure enough, during the final two minutes the Tar Heels forced a key turnover and outscored Tech, 6-1, to send the game into overtime. They went on to win, 78-77.

"Our depth is tremendous, and I think the confidence factor can't be overlooked," said Hale.

And with each escape from dire straits, such as the nine-point deficit overcome in the final four minutes at Marquette earlier this year, that confidence grows.

The overtime victory in Atlanta was the Tar Heels' second triumph since an 86-73 loss at Virginia on Jan. 30 interrupted a 21-game winning streak dating from their first game of the season. Ultimately, the 1985-86 team may not rank with the 1981-82 National Collegiate Athletic Association championship squad led by James Worthy, Sam Perkins and Michael Jordan. This team may not reach the Final Four as seven of Smith's have, which is more than those of any other coach except John Wooden's at UCLA.

But North Carolina will surely earn a berth in the NCAA tournament for the 20th consecutive season, and challenge for the title. And it will do so with a group of 13 athletes whose play is a blend of calculation, talent, discipline and freedom that has produced Smith's 574 career victories against only 166 losses.

This year's veteran squad leads the nation in field goal accuracy — 57.3 percent through 24 games — while averaging 90 points a game. The passing is so effective that the three regular guards each average four or more assists. And adherence to the principles of Smith's system has created a squad that adapts almost automatically to practically every situation it encounters.

For instance, in their first game this season, Georgia Tech allowed the bigger Tar Heels to get the ball inside, as they prefer. As a result, Brad Daugherty, the 6-foot-11 (2.1-meter) senior center, scored 23 points and had 11 rebounds, and Joe Wolf, the 6-10 junior forward, got 22 points and 8 rebounds. The next day North Carolina played host to Notre Dame, and the Irish concentrated on stopping Daugherty. Without missing a beat, the Tar Heels fed the ball to the open man, who on that day was Kenny Smith. He scored a season-high 20 points in a 73-61 victory.

As circumstances dictate, North Carolina can start a lineup with four players 6-10 or taller, including the 6-10 Dave Popson, a former high school all-America who sees spot duty in Smith's system, or the 6-11 Warren Martin, who leads the Atlantic Coast Conference in blocked shots. When Smith chooses to press or rest his backcourt starters, he can bring in another former high school all-America, Curtis Hunter, who was the state of North Carolina's high school player of the year in 1982 but now sees only limited action.

Teams that try to dictate a fast tempo find the Tar Heels outstanding in transition, with enough sufficiently trained and talented players to keep running and executing efficiently for 40 minutes. Opponents who attempt to slow the pace discover that the aggressive, trapping, man-to-man defense Smith abandoned last season, for the first time in his career, is back in force.

Smith says the fluidity and assertiveness displayed by this season's team are basic to his basketball philosophy. So, too, is the calculation applied to every aspect of the Carolina basketball program, from boarding a bus to setting a screen. It is a system meant to reduce variables in the complex equations that often separate victory from defeat.

"Dean has it figured out pretty mathematically," said Frank McGuire, who hired Smith as an assistant at North Carolina in 1958. Not surprisingly, Smith and his top two assistants, Bill Guthridge and Eddie Fogler, all majored in mathematics as college students.

But Guthridge, for 19 years an assistant coach, insists that the system works because Smith is "a humanist" first and foremost. "He knows people and he knows how to teach them, and how to help them if they have any problems."

By the time a North Carolina player finishes his four years, he almost invariably has a degree from the university and a friend for life in his former coach. According to Jerry West, the Los Angeles Lakers' general manager, a Tar Heel player also will "be very disciplined, personally a super kid, and be a player who is very familiar with a winning program and also *dedicated to win.*"

Smith admits he is careful in selecting athletes, examining their family and team situations to see how they will fit into his program. "We don't necessarily go after the best players," he said. He has been known to tell top athletes not to come to North Carolina.

Of course, because North Carolina has been successful virtually throughout the lifetimes of most current college players, Smith has an opportunity to recruit the nation's finest athletes.

If this sounds like the makings of a dynasty, it should. Smith is 12th among Division I coaches in career victories, and after Guy Lewis of Houston retires at the end of this season, he will be second among active coaches in victories, behind Ralph Miller of Oregon State. Since Smith's program hit its stride during the 1966-67 season, his teams have won about 81 percent of their games, averaging 26 victories, and 6 losses, a year.

In keeping with the tradition of most past coaching masters, Smith's basketball roots are in defense, in his case learned while playing for F.C. (Phog) Allen of Kansas. McGuire remembers sharing hotel suites with Smith on road trips, and awakening at night to find his intense assistant beside the bed going through defensive drills in his sleep. "Once he shouted at me," McGuire said. "I almost went through the ceiling."

Smith, who will be 55 years old on Feb. 28, rarely raises his voice these days, except at game officials. Cunningham said his former coach prospers in part because he still loves the game. He remembers Smith telling him earlier this season: "When I find something I enjoy as much as this, maybe I'll get out of coaching. But right now, I enjoy it as much as I did my first day of coaching."

Twice in the past five seasons, in 1981 and 1982, the Tar Heels have reached the championship game in the NCAA tournament. Twice during that span, in 1983 and 1985, they were eliminated one game shy of the Final Four. That, in part, was due to the early departure for the professional ranks of Worthy in 1983 and Jordan in 1985.

The 1983-84 North Carolina team, perhaps the best of the lot, was eliminated by Indiana in the second round of the NCAA tournament. Although it finished 28-3, that squad never recovered from a broken wrist suffered by Kenny Smith, who missed eight games.

Smith's teams aim each year for the NCAA title, but, finally, they compete only against themselves and the standards set by their coach and a long honor roll of Tar Heels past.

"Winning is very much a habit," said Mike Krzyzewski, the coach at Duke. "They've won and won and won. They expect to win."

'Winning is very much a habit. They've won and won and won. They expect to win.'
— Mike Krzyzewski, the coach at Duke

'Amateur' Athletes Costing Track Meets Big Money

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the money mathematics of indoor track-and-field meets, Carl Lewis equals 12 Soviet and Romanian athletes.

As the 1984 winner of four Olympic gold medals, Lewis commands the highest appearance fee on the indoor circuit, where such a fee is illegal. According to promoters familiar with the price structure, Lewis receives about $15,000 per meet, not including travel, hotel and per diem expenses. But when he decided not to compete Friday night in the Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden, the meet director, Howard Schmertz, did not complain.

Dollar for dollar, a dozen Soviet and Romanian athletes will be on display for what Lewis would have cost.

According to promoters not wishing to be identified, the Soviet contingent of the pole-vaulter Sergei Bubka, four other athletes, two coaches and an interpreter will receive $8,000, payable to their national associations, at each of five U.S. meets.

[Bubka, the world-record holder, arrived Wednesday with the five-member Soviet team, ready to begin head-to-head competition with the world indoor champion, Billy Olson of the United States, The Associated Press reported.]

The touring Romanian group of seven athletes and three "leaders," as they are called, will collect $7,000 a meet.

In sports semantics, this is "amateur" track. But the only quarrel is with the International Olympic Committee, which condones this scam by pretending the athletes are not pros in "open" competition.

Schmertz acknowledges an "athletes' budget" of $185,000 for the Millrose Games, up from $15,000 about 20 years ago. Ray Lumpp, the director of last Saturday night's Vitalis-U.S. Olympic Invitational at New Jersey, disclosed an athletes' budget of at least $160,000, up from $5,000 about 20 years ago.

"Our budget," Schmertz said, "covers about 250 of the 750 athletes in our meet."

Eamonn Coghlan, the Irish miler who holds the indoor mark, is understood to command a $10,000 fee for an indoor meet. So did Mary Decker Slaney, who is not competing this winter because of her pregnancy. After her triumphant tour of European meets last summer, she might be worth as much as $15,000 per meet in the future.

Olson, the 27-year-old Dallas pole-vaulter who again holds that world indoor mark, will duel Bubka in the Millrose Games' most appealing attraction. Olson's basic appearance fee of about $3,000 per meet has been enhanced by bonuses of as much as $1,500 every time he set a world mark this winter.

"Billy was coming off a bad year, he wasn't in demand," said a person familiar with the pole-vaulter's negotiations. "He arranged with some meets for what are known as prior-meet bonuses if he set a world record."

In his first three meets this season, Olson set world bests, which automatically increased his fee at those future meets that had agreed to pay him a bonus whenever he set the world record.

Joe Dial, another U.S. pole-vaulter, who held the world mark in recent weeks, also will compete Friday night. His fee is understood to be in the $2,000 range, not including bonuses.

"Instead of paying appearance money, meet directors would rather use prize money or the bonus structure for a world-record performance," Lumpp said. "With prize money, they get paid depending on where they finish — 1, 2, 3, 4. Sometimes it's as much as $2,000 for first, $1,500 for second, $1,000 for third and $500 for fourth."

The payments resemble purse money at a thoroughbred race track. But this is "amateur" track and field.

According to The Athletic Congress rules, track-and-field athletes' income from competition may be deposited in a trust fund. Each athlete may withdraw $7,200 annually for living expenses, plus up to $18,000 for dependents and for permitted training expenses. At the end of the athlete's career, whatever remains in the trust fund may be withdrawn. Prize money can be deposited in the trust fund but appearance money is not allowed, except at certain outdoor meets designated by the International Amateur Athletic Federation — which only adds to the hypocrisy.

Other forms of income exist. Coghlan, for example, is a "consultant" to the Vitalis-U.S. Olympic meet.

"Eamonn and I have a personal relationship," Lumpp said. "Eamonn inspects our track to make sure it's right. With an indoor track that's assembled in sections, we want to make sure that it's put together properly. The day of the meet, Eamonn comes over and checks it out. He runs on it himself in the afternoon to make sure the runners won't have any complaints that night. He's spotted little things that make a difference to a runner."

Coghlan must be a good consultant. Six of the eight fastest indoor miles in the world have been run on that Byrne Meadowlands Arena track, including his mark of 3 minutes 49.78 seconds, set there in 1983.

Prior to this indoor season, according to a source familiar with the indoor circuit, the British runners Steve Cram, Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett sought to negotiate a deal to compete in several meets. But each reportedly wanted at least $20,000 per meet, a sum that would disrupt the price structure at the indoor meets.

This time last year, Lewis was reported about to collect $25,000 to compete at the Vitalis-U.S. Olympic meet.

"One of our best athletes jumped all over me," Lumpp said, "until I convinced him that it wasn't true."

Lumpp's meet is over, but his work is not. At the Millrose Games, he will be visiting with dozens of athletes.

"I'll be passing out their bonus checks from our meet," he said.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	38	9	.809	—
Philadelphia	33	18	.647	7
New Jersey	29	22	.558	11½
Washington	24	26	.480	15½
New York	18	29	.383	20
Central Division				
Milwaukee	34	18	.654	—
Atlanta	28	21	.571	4½
Detroit	27	25	.519	7
Cleveland	19	31	.380	14
Chicago	17	35	.327	17
Indiana	16	35	.314	17½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	34	16	.680	—
Denver	30	22	.577	5
Dallas	27	22	.551	6½
San Antonio	27	26	.509	8½
Utah	25	28	.472	10½
Sacramento	21	30	.412	13½
Pacific Division				
L.A. Lakers	38	12	.760	—
Portland	29	25	.537	11
Phoenix	29	30	.492	13½
L.A. Clippers	19	32	.373	17½
Seattle	18	33	.353	18½
Golden State	16	37	.302	21½

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Milwaukee	22	34	33	34	123
Indiana	29	35	16	17	97

Cummings 7-18 4-6 20, Pierce 7-10 0-1 14; Williams 8-22 9-14 25, Stipanovich 9-17 1-2 19. Rebounds: Milwaukee 44 (Breuer 8), Indiana 54 (Williams 14). Assists: Milwaukee 25 (Pressey 8), Indiana 29 (Richardson 10).

Chicago	30	17	26	25	98
Philadelphia	25	29	29	23	106

Malone 9-18 4-6 22, Cheeks 7-11 8-9 22, Barkley 8-11 3-4 19; Gervin 11-19 8-10 30, Oakley 4-17. Rebounds: Chicago 35 (Oakley 14), Philadelphia 37 (Barkley 13). Assists: Chicago 24 (Macy, Oakley 5), Philadelphia 25 (Cheeks 9).

New York	27	28	32	27	114
Detroit	25	31	31	26	113

Leimbeer 10-17 1-1 21, Tricucka 9-16 1-1 19; Wilkins 8-19 4-6 20, Bailey 7-12 3-5 17. Rebounds: New York 53 (Bailey 11), Detroit 65 (Leimbeer 13). Assists: New York 25 (Sparrow 8), Detroit 39 (Thomas 14).

Denver	33	25	24	28	110
Dallas	27	22	25	23	117

Blackman 11-18 3-3 25, Vincent 7-14 4-5 18, English 9-18 1-1 19, Schayes 6-11 7-8 19, Lever 6 2-2 14. Rebounds: Denver 45 (Schayes 10), Dallas 50 (Donaldson 14). Assists: Denver 25 (Lever 10), Dallas 29 (Aguirre, Vincent 7).

Los Angeles	39	30	30	27	126
Phoenix	23	29	24	26	102

McGee 15-24 2-3 34, Abdul-Jabbar 8-13 8-9 24; Sanders 6-12 2-4 15, Nance 6-10 2-2 14. Rebounds: Los Angeles 54 (Rambis 11), Phoenix 56 (Nance 9). Assists: Los Angeles 32 (Johnson 11), Phoenix 25 (Davis, Humphries, Foster 4).

U.S. College Leaders

Through games of Feb. 10:

TEAM OFFENSE

	G	(W-L)	Pts.	Avg.
Cleveland State	21	18-3	1952	102.0
U.S. International	21	7-14	1931	101.0
Oklahoma	23	21-2	2106	91.6
North Carolina	25	24-1	2255	90.2
Syracuse	21	18-3	1802	85.8
Michigan St.	21	15-6	1769	84.2
Middle Tennessee	25	18-7	2070	82.8
Memphis St.	24	22-2	1985	82.7
Loyola, Cal.	22	16-6	1805	82.0
Providence	21	16-11	1704	81.1
Kansas	25	22-3	2024	90.0
Duke	24	22-2	1936	80.7
Florida St.	21	8-13	1687	80.3
Pittsburgh	21	14-7	1687	80.3
Southern Mississippi	22	14-8	1759	79.5
Georgetown	22	19-4	1529	79.5
Georgia Tech	22	12-4	1747	79.4
Navy	23	19-4	1823	79.2
Houston	20	10-10	1584	79.2

TEAM DEFENSE

	G	(W-L)	Pts.	Avg.
Princeton	19	9-10	1020	53.7
St. Peter's	22	13-9	1216	55.3
Texas Christian	22	17-5	1236	56.2
North Carolina A&T	21	14-7	1192	56.8
Richmond	22	19-3	1261	57.3
UTEP	24	21-3	1379	57.5
Tulsa	23	16-7	1323	57.5
Fresno St.	24	13-11	1383	57.6
Columbia	20	10-10	1171	58.6
Canisius	22	18-4	1294	58.8
Southwest Missouri	22	17-5	1298	59.0
Temple	22	18-4	1298	59.0
Indiana St.	20	10-10	1181	59.1
South Florida	21	11-10	1243	59.2
Colgate	17	1-16	1011	59.5

INDIVIDUAL

Scoring

	Cl	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg.
Bailey, Wagner	JR	22	252	161	665	30.2
Skiles, MichSt	SR	21	222	100	564	26.9
Yezbak, US Int	JR	21	222	110	554	26.4
Miller, UCLA	Jr	19	176	142	494	26.0
Grant, UtahSt	SR	20	201	94	496	24.8
Horner, Mia O	sr	22	220	91	531	24.1
Harris, St FPA	Jr	20	176	118	470	23.5
Curry, VaTech	SR	23	225	85	535	23.3
Berry, St Jos	JR	26	239	124	602	23.2
Bias, Md	SR	22	186	127	499	23.1
White, Tenn	JR	21	198	88	484	23.0

Rebounding

	Cl	G	No.	Avg.
Sellers, OhioSt	SR	21	285	13.6
Anderson, Houstn	JR	20	254	12.7
Robinson, Navy	JR	23	287	12.5
Hill, BeCook	SR	24	294	12.3
Berry, St Jos	JR	26	288	11.1
Horner, Mia O	sr	22	239	10.9
Carter, Lay-Md	SR	20	215	10.8
Winslow, Houstn	JR	20	214	10.7
Abdelmalik,Wagner	JR	21	224	10.7
McCann, Marshd	JR	22	234	10.6
Clarke, Ark Lr	SR	21	223	10.6
Krystkowiak,Montna	SR	23	244	10.6

Selected College Results

EAST
Dartmouth 68, Vermont 62
Drexel 75, Bucknell 68
Lafayette 87, Delaware 77
Marquette 77, Lehigh 63
Navy 78, Fairfield 53
Providence 67, Seton Hall 66
St. Joseph's 80, S. Maine 77
Syracuse 77, Villanova 72

SOUTH
Auburn 69, Mississippi St. 64
Florida 66, Mississippi 57
Florida St. 96, New Orleans 77
Georgia 101, Vanderbilt 70
Louisiana St. 73, Tennessee 58
Miami, Fla. 77, Md.-E. Shore 55
North Carolina 79, Clemson 64
Virginia 69, Wake Forest 53
VMI 76, Bluefield Coll. 68

MIDWEST
Cent. Michigan 57, Toledo 55
E. Michigan 87, Bowling Green 64
Miami, Ohio 77, Kent St. 69
N. Illinois 67, W. Michigan 60
Nebraska 68, Oklahoma St. 52
Ohio U. 63, Ball St. 61

SOUTHWEST
Arkansas 79, Texas Tech 72, OT
Houston 71, Rice 69
Texas 55, Baylor 50
Texas Christian 78, Texas A&M 53

FAR WEST
Iowa St. 83, Colorado 57

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

BOSTON RED—Signed Wes Gardner, Rob Woodward, and Mike Rochford, pitchers, to one-year contracts.

CHICAGO—Signed Joe Cowley, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

TORONTO—Signed George Bell, outfielder, and Alexis Infante, infielder, to one-year contracts.

National League

CINCINNATI—Signed Wayne Krenchicki, infielder; Sal Butera, catcher; Mike Konderla, pitcher, and Kurt Stillwell, shortstop to one year contracts.

LOS ANGELES—Announced that Ken Howell and Bolvino Galvez, pitchers, and Jose Gonzalez, outfielder, have agreed to terms for the 1986 season.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

CHICAGO—Signed Michael Holton, guard, to a 10-day contract.

L.A. CLIPPERS—Signed Jeff Cross, forward, to a 10-day contract.

PHILADELPHIA—Activated Andrew Toney, guard. Placed Terry Catledge, forward, on disabled list.

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	37	15	4	78	236	167
Washington	32	17	4	70	214	193
NY Islanders	27	18	10	64	225	193
Pittsburgh	25	24	6	56	212	193
NY Rangers	25	26	4	54	192	189
New Jersey	16	36	2	34	197	257
Adams Division						
Quebec	32	20	4	68	233	192
Montreal	31	20	5	67	242	188
Buffalo	27	24	5	59	211	196
Boston	26	23	7	59	220	204
Hartford	26	27	2	54	223	211

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division						
Chicago	37	21	8	82	248	242
St. Louis	25	22	8	58	222	208
Minnesota	22	24	9	53	225	219
Toronto	15	34	5	35	207	265
Detroit	12	38	5	29	186	287
Smythe Division						
Edmonton	38	13	4	82	294	238
Calgary	26	22	6	58	226	210
Vancouver	17	29	8	42	197	221
Los Angeles	17	32	6	40	209	274
Winnipeg	17	34	6	40	205	264

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Philadelphia	1	2	1—4
Buffalo	0	0	0—0

Zezel (13), Poulin (21), Craven (17), Brown (7). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Barrasso) 9-14-9—32; Buffalo (on Froese) 10-7-11—28.

Vancouver	2	0	0—2
N.Y. Rangers	2	2	1—5

Osborne 2 (15), Ruotsalainen (12), Larouche 2 (4), Tonti (22), Lanz (10). Shots on goal: Vancouver (on Vanbiesbrouck) 13-9-10—32; New York (on Young) 23-14-13—50.

Washington	1	4	0—1
Pittsburgh	4	2	3—9

Lemieux (31), Ruskowski (18), Bullard 2 (20), Simpson (7), Lindstrom (11), Sheldon (25), Cunneyworth (9); Duchesne (7). Shots on goal: Washington (on Malarchuk) 5-6-8—19; Pittsburgh (on Peeters) 11-13-14—38.

Winnipeg	0	2	0—2
Calgary	3	1	0—4

C.Wilson 2 (34), Kromm (11), Mullen (37); Bozchman 2 (22). Shots on goal: Winnipeg (on Lemelin) 4-16-10—30; Calgary (on Hayward) 16-11-8—35.

Quebec	1	1	3—5
Los Angeles	1	1	0—2

Goulet (37), Gillis (14), A.Stastny (22), Malone (8), P.Stastny (30); Dionne (30), Williams (14). Shots on goal: Quebec (on Ellett) 12-9-6—26; Los Angeles (on Melanchuk) 5-8-12—30.

SPORTS BRIEFS

IOC Clears Way for Pro Athletes

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (LAT) — The executive committee of the International Olympic Committee has cleared the way for professionals to participate in ice hockey, soccer and tennis at the 1988 Games.

The international soccer and hockey associations are free to nominate players, the IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, said Wednesday. The only restrictions, he stressed, were on tennis professionals, who will have to suspend contractual relations with their managers and management groups during the Games.

For the Record

Michael Jordan, the all-star guard of the NBA Chicago Bulls, has decided after consulting doctors treating his broken foot to not play for at least another four weeks, and possibly the entire season. *(AP)*

Manchester United said it will play an exhibition soccer match against AC Milan in Italy on April 29; it will be the first match in Europe for an English team since they were banned. *(AP)*

The New England Patriots and player representative Brian Holloway began talks on the much-publicized drug-testing program. *(UPI)*

IB 1735 BLANCPAIN

OBSERVER

Sticky Intelligence Work

News bulletin: *Unknown vandals damaged several strings on the grand piano at Ambassador Arthur Hartman's Moscow residence Sunday just hours before Vladimir Feltsman, a prominent pianist and Jewish dissident, was to perform there. One string had been cut, three others bent and two more put out of tune.*

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — After the cold war went into its musical phase I had a call from the CIA. "You used to cover the White House under Eisenhower," the guy said.

I told him to keep telling me about myself, as I sounded like a fascinating fellow.

"In those days you hung out in a gin joint down the hill from Camp David."

"All us reporters hung out in gin joints in those days," I said. "In those days a reporter could get fired for hanging out in wine-spritzer joints."

"And you used to gum up their pinball machines by putting ketchup in the coin slots," he said.

"So what, copper?"

"So what do you know about gumming up woodwinds?" he replied. Thus began my new career.

□

I still recall the rage I felt as a newcomer to longhair warfare when the agency's classical-music division heard what the KGB had done to the Philadelphia Orchestra's piano while it sat unguarded on a Leningrad stage. Itching powder smeared over the keyboard was pushing things a bit far.

Yes, I cried, I would gladly volunteer for an assignment of the greatest delicacy. The chief, known even to the president only as B-Flat, outlined the problem:

The Soviet Embassy in Washington planned a party to celebrate Karl Marx's birthday. The embassy's KGB boss, who had become the world's foremost bassoonist as a cover for his espionage activities, intended to perform "Just a Guy Called Karl," a bassoon solo of his own composition.

My assignment: Avenge the itching powder on the Philadelphia's Steinway!

Unfortunately, the embassy party was for comrades only, so few outsiders learned of the KGB man's temper tantrum three minutes into his solo after discovering that his bassoon had been stuffed with three pounds of peanut butter, chunky style.

The KGB man was reassigned to Australia under orders to become the world's foremost performer on the didgeridoo.

□

We knew the KGB would reply viciously. We had seen most of its tricks: sawing off the piano legs so Vladimir Horowitz had to lie flat on his stomach to play Beethoven's Eroica, filling the Chicago Symphony's drums with slivovitz.

That's when B-Flat said, "I want you to go out into the cold."

I knew what that meant: B-Flat wanted me to become a double agent, gain the confidence of the KGB classical-music warfare group and find out what Moscow was planning.

In no time at all musically inclined comrades were meeting me on park benches, where I learned about Moscow's research on conductors' batons.

Scientists working in caves hidden behind the Ural Mountains had been toiling to produce a pure white peppermint stick so indistinguishable from a conductor's baton that not even a child could tell that the sweet, sticky confection was not simply a dry stick for waving at fiddle players. When warmed by the conductor's handling, though, the peppermint would melt and coat his hands with sweet gluey sugars that would have him frantically licking his fingers before vast audiences.

□

One night on a Washington park bench I learned that Soviet science had scored the breakthrough. Peppermint batons were already in a dozen American symphony halls. That very night their first victim was to be Leonard Bernstein, conducting the National Symphony before a Washington audience.

I recalled that Bernstein liked to embrace his audiences after performing, and so, having led both B-Flat and my KGB assassins to the concert, I left both of them glued firmly into Bernstein's beautifully expressive hands, quit the agency and went back to reporting. Sure it's drab, but it's not the dumbest work around.

New York Times Service

The 'Awfully Gross' Garbage Pail Kids

By Clifford D. May
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — They have round faces and plump little bodies. But cuddly or cute they are not.

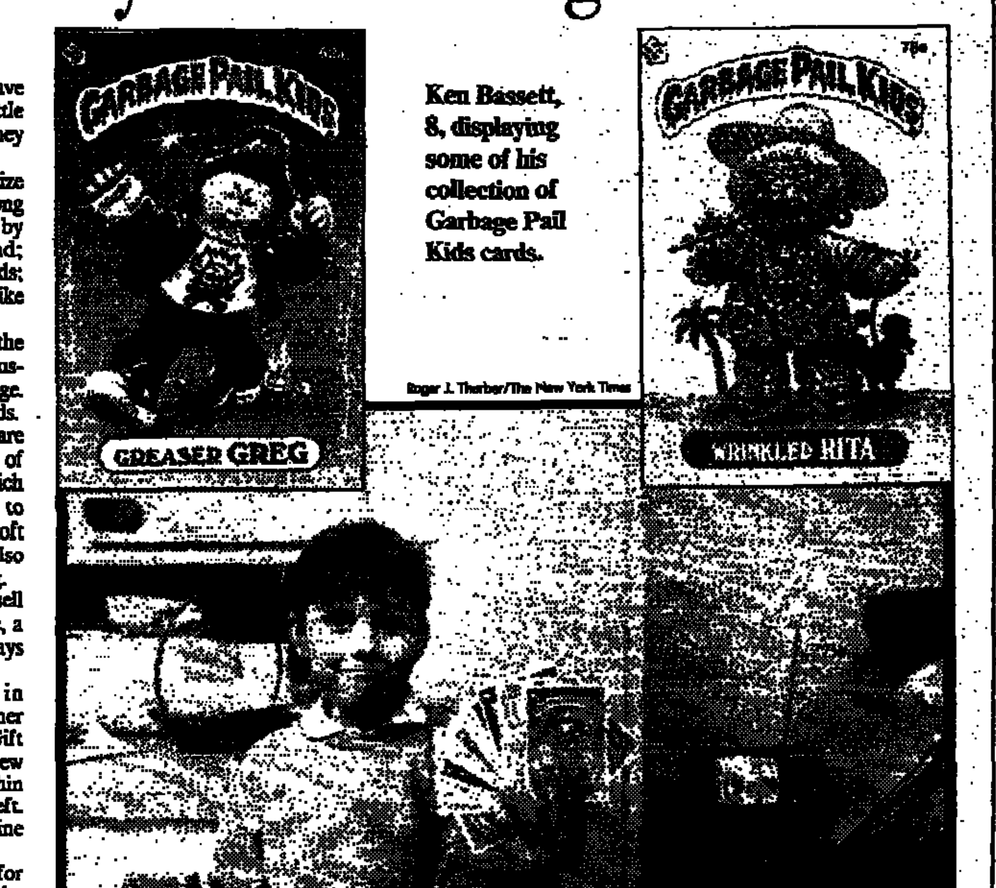
They appear on cards the size of baseball trading cards. Among them are Slain Wayne, riddled by bullets from a firing squad; Schizo Fran, who has two heads; and Acne Amy, with a face like the skin of a plucked goose.

They are all the rage in the United States and they are causing something of an outrage. They are the Garbage Pail Kids.

Many parents and teachers are not pleased by the popularity of the cartoon characters, which bear a striking resemblance to Cabbage Patch Kids, the soft dolls that children have also found tremendously appealing.

Garbage Pail Kids usually sell at a quarter for a pack of five, a stick of gum included. These days they are not easy to find.

"You can't keep them in stock," said Ciro Musso, owner of the Southgate Card and Gift Shop in Massapequa Park, New York. "If I got in 20 boxes, within an hour I wouldn't have one left. We've had people waiting on line to buy them."



Ken Bassett, 8, displaying some of his collection of Garbage Pail Kids cards.

Roger J. Thurber/The New York Times

Norman Liss, spokesman for Topps Chewing Gum Inc., the Brooklyn company that manufactures the Garbage Pail Kids, agreed that all across the country the "demand is incredible, more than we can keep up with." But he would not release any sales figures. "This is a very, very competitive business," he said.

Susan Wurthman of Massapequa Park said her daughter Tracy, 7, collected Garbage Pail Kids until "I put a stop to it" because "they're not at all healthy."

Wurthman cited a character named Dead Fred, depicted as a cigar-smoking juvenile gangster with a bullet penetrating his forehead. "My daughter said: 'I like this one. My dolly would look nice with its head blown off, too.' Not healthy at all."

At a number of schools, the Garbage Pail Kids have been banned outright, in part because the trading and selling of the cards among students has become a classroom distraction.

The principal of Public School 6 in Manhattan, Jack Zuckerman, called the cards "nasty and unkind — they make fun of the way people look and act."

Rob Peterson, principal of the Brunswick School in Greenwich, Connecticut, said he and his staff were troubled by "the value system" that Garbage Pail Kids seem to convey. Peterson said the cards gave children "license to make fun of a child."

Liss said he did not see what all the fuss was about. "We're reflecting the times with our products. Take a look at comic books, movies — it's no different. We're in the business of providing entertainment for children. Kids have a great sense of humor."

The Garbage Pail Kids themselves, which can be peeled off the cards and used as stickers, are not the only source of potential entertainment and controversy. On the back of the cards are citations such as the "permit to eat between meals," which confers "full legal right to gorge yourself" with all the "junk food you can get your hands on between meals," or the "short memory award," for being so absent-minded that "you get hit by a truck and forget to get hurt." The "punked out award" goes for having "the greenest hair, the purplest lips, the spikiest spikes, the hottest leather."

Ken Bassett, 8, who lives in Massapequa, called the cards "awfully gross" but said he quite enjoyed them anyway. His mother, Fran, said that while she was not amused by the Garbage Pail Kids she was not going to make a First Amendment issue out of it.

Bassett and a few other parents tentatively suggested that the cards might encourage children to read.

The Garbage Pail Kids have yet to become a subject of scientific study, but Ross Parke, a professor of psychology at the University of Illinois in Urbana, said that "kids are really confronted with a lot of violence and grotesqueness and a lot of things they don't understand and have trouble coping with — this is something on their level that they can manipulate and have some control over."

Leonard Berkowitz, a social psychologist at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, said that the appeal of such figures as Smelly Kelly, Wrinkled Rita, Virus Iris, Greaser Greg and Foul Phil could be linked to "an underlying tension" produced by children's insecurity about how they look, whether they fit in and all the disagreeable things that life may hold in store for them.

If the cards seem to be sanctioning children to be mean to each other, Parke said, "that's not something you want to encourage." On the other hand, he added, "adult concern and prohibitions can increase the appeal" for youngsters.

PEOPLE

'Tropic' MS to Be Sold

The 926-page manuscript of **Henry Miller's** "Tropic of Cancer," including passages Miller decided were not worth printing, will be auctioned today at Sotheby's in New York. Expected to sell for $150,000 to $250,000, the original of the book that effectively did away with U.S. censorship laws is one of the most significant contemporary manuscripts to be auctioned since 1924, when James Joyce's "Ulysses" sold for $1,975. "It is rare that the manuscript of an author's most important work comes up for auction," said **David Redden**, director of books and manuscripts for Sotheby's. Written in Paris in 1932-33, "Tropic of Cancer," with its raw language and uninhibited descriptions of the author's sex life, made the New York-born Miller famous. Miller died in 1980 after giving his daughter, **Valentine Miller**, permission to auction the manuscript . . . The earliest known bust of **Benjamin Franklin**, a white marble sculpture by the Flemish master **Michael Rysbrack**, has been discovered in the home of an English tavern-keeper. The life-size portrait bust was shown Thursday at Christie's in London, which will auction the work April 24. Christie's estimated it would sell for £150,000. **Patrick Crawley**, who keeps The Carpenter's Arms in Felixkirk on the edge of the North York Moors, said he "was given it by an old gentleman who lived next door to us in Nottinghamshire and whose dog I took for walks." He did not know what it was — nor was it known to scholars — until he asked for the contents of his apartment to be valued for insurance.

□

The New York Philharmonic and The Juilliard School's orchestra played together Wednesday night, with **Zubin Mehta** conducting an unusual concert. In the first part, half the Philharmonic players came onstage and sat in every other chair. They were joined by half the Juilliard orchestra for **Weber's** overture to "Der Freischutz." The student players were replaced by the other half of the Juilliard orchestra for **Schubert's** Ninth Symphony. The combined forces played **Wagner's** "Ride of the Valkyries" as an encore. . . . Wagner's "Die Walküre," the first installment in a new production of the "Ring," will open the Metropolitan Opera's 1986-87 season Sept. 22, the Met announced Thursday. **Hildegard Behrens** will sing Brünnhilde with **Peter Hofmann** as Siegmund, **Jeannine Altmeyer** as Sieglinde, **Simon Estes** as Wotan and **Brigitte Fassbaender** as Fricka. **James Levine** will conduct. The production is by Otto Schenk with sets by **Günther Schneider-Siemssen**. "Das Rheingold" and "Siegfried" will follow in 1987-88, with "Götterdämmerung" in 1988-89. Other new productions next season will be **Johann Strauss'** "Die Fledermaus," Massenet's "Manon" and **Puccini's** "Turandot."

□

Paul Newman, 61, who has been nominated seven times for an Oscar but has never won, will receive an honorary Academy Award for career achievement. The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences also said the pioneering actor **Charles (Buddy) Rogers**, 82, would get the Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award at the March 24 ceremony, while the composer **Alex North**, 74, who has been nominated 15 times for an Oscar, would get an honorary award. Rogers starred in "Wings," which won the first best-picture Oscar. He married **Mary Pickford** in 1936; she died in 1979.

□

The composer **Philip Glass** has made an album with lyrics by **Paul Simon, David Byrne** and other pop musicians. Among the featured vocalists are **Linda Ronstadt** and the **Roches**. "It's clear I wasn't trying to make a Top 40 record," Glass said of "Songs From Liquid Days," which CBS Masterworks plans to release in March. "There aren't electric guitars, bass or drums on the record. But already people are calling it a pop record." Other lyricists include **Suzanne Vega** and the performance artist **Laurie Anderson. Douglas Perry**, who was widely acclaimed for his portrayal of Gandhi in Glass's opera "Satyagraha," is the only classical vocalist on a list including **Bernard Fowler** and **Janice Pendarvis**. The music is performed by Glass's ensemble of electric keyboard and wind instruments, which Glass is now taking on a tour of Australia. He said he hoped to bring the album's participants together for at least one live performance in New York.

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VALENTINE'S DAY MESSAGES

MANDY, Though lover has gone, One thing does remain, A love that endures. Will I see you again?

INTERNATIONAL HERALD MY great good luck having my valentines Lynn, Nance, Lea and Zac all in the same place on a 14 Feb. Thanks y'all. Daddy Carl.

THERE ONCE WAS A LADY named D who told me that I was her guy. On Valentine's day she came here to play and never, I hope, say good-bye. Irv.

BE MY VALENTINE FRITZY. Happy Valentine's Day. Enjoy your night. Good luck for your future. Ex-A.C.S. admirer.

HAPPY VALENTINE'S DAY. To Mom Feltes from David, Katrina, Nadia, Misha'al and little David. Can't wait until May 3, 1986

CONRAD
EU ADORO TU

A.M. ALL OF ENGLAND AWAITS you, be my Valentine for the summer. Love K.J.

BILLY, YOU CAN CHARM the pants right off me Valentine, be mine! Love you lots! Jean.

HAPPY VALENTINES DAY CAMI. Many kisses from who loves you most! XOXOXOAOB.OXOXOX.

J.B., IN THE FRUIT SALAD OF my life, you still remain my top banana. Happy Valentine, love, S.B.

TO MEGAN & CASSIE. Happy Valentine's day. Our first of many to come I love you! Christopher.

GRUMBACHER Elisabeth. Happy Valentine's Tag. Meine Liebling. I am so happy to be mit vou. Willi

TO MOM, NADIA, MISHA'AL. Happy Valentine's Day. Love Daddy & little David

HAVE A HAPPY VALENTINE'S DAY Bokel. Have a Happy Valentine's Day Bokel. 'The Flower in Tuns'

ROLF, BE MY VALENTINE at Domaine de la Rouillère, St. Tropez. Thank you. I love you.

TO PETER IN LONDON, the best (and handsomest) in the world from the woman who loves you

ETIENNE HEY! LITTLE STEVIE 1000 kisses from your Lagoon Mermaid.

HELENE, VALENTINE'S DAY IHT issue, from Jerome, romantically

ALAIN - Mi corazon est à to, C'est logic! Love, Claudia XXOOOXX.

JUSTIN (GD), Be our Valentine, all our love, Justine, Chloé, Zoé & moi

HAPPY VALENTINE'S DAY to Shrimpy (Conard), from Anto & Poulet

CALVIN BLAIR, HAVE A NICE Valentine's Day. Love, Your Swiss misses

H.E.C. MY HEART BELONGS to you every day. With love Pam.

HAPPY VALENTINE + LOTS of love from Liesy, Begonnom & the birds.

BE MY VALENTINE HANS. I love you. Kathy.

MORGAN LOVES Samantha & only Samantha loves Morgan.

HAPPY VALENTINE'S DAY BOI with love from Wendi.

TO THE GREATEST DANE, It loves its velly much.

B-LI, BE MY VALENTINE. And then to sleep. Love, Pie.

MARY ELLEN McCABE, Rochester N.Y. All my love from Paris. Jerry

DEAR DEB, to a beautiful & sexy wife, Happy Valentine's Day. Love. Doug.

HAPPY VALENTINE SP4 GORUR both the three bears love you forever.

HI HONEY. HAVE A TERRIFIC day. I luv U & miss U lots. / Jim.

JUNE L. "MY VALENTINE for 73 years". Love Bill L.

KELLY D. BE MY VALENTINE! Will you marry me? Love Willie

MY SWEETHEART ENDAG, Your are my Valentine Love Dim.

POOKY. Our love will last forever. Love, Garfield

QUICKSILVER, you are my life. LYRBBT-Y CB.

SCHNUPPI LOVE LIKE CRAZY THIS Valentine's Day & Forever. Nick

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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PERSONALS

HAVE A NICE DAY! BOKEL. Have a nice day! Bokel

KIM, HAVE A HAPPY. We miss you Love Mom and Joella

PERSONALS

HAVE A NICE DAY! Gretchen G. Have a nice day! Gretchen G.

MAU MAU MAU YOU'VE GOT a Friend at the Impasse.

MAY YOU LIVE EVERY DAY OF your life. Rolf Kersten

MARRIAGES

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT. Mr Jeffrey Whitney from Oakland, N.J., now residing in London, will marry Miss Susan Nye of Camden Town, London on 8 March at Our Lady Help of Christians, Kentish Town, London. They were engaged 1 January

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